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No. 32,219 39/86 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

Reuters

South African Miners Disrupt a Memorial Service

Hundreds of militant black miners raced through a service Monday for the 177 who died in an underground fire in South Africa's worst gold mine accident. They refused to pray with white clergymen who took part in the service. The rebel workers sang union songs and waved clubs. Page 2.

UN Hears Reagan on Daniloff

He Assails Arrest But Is Optimistic On Arms Talks

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Ronald Reagan told the United Nations General Assembly Monday that the arrest of the American journalist, Nicholas Daniloff, has cast a "pall" over relations with the Soviet Union but

Negotiators in Stockholm toasted their success. Page 2.

that progress appears possible on superpower arms negotiations.

Mr. Reagan combined a denunciation of Mr. Daniloff's arrest with a detailed presentation of the U.S. position in arms-control talks that repeatedly suggested his interest in concluding an agreement with Moscow.

"The ice of the negotiating stalemate could break, if both sides intensify their effort in the new round of Geneva talks and if we keep the promises we made to each other last November," Mr. Reagan said, referring to his summit meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In an address to the 41st General Assembly, Mr. Reagan said "there has been movement" in the negotiations to reduce offensive nuclear weapons. He said that while the United States continues to seek a 50-percent cut in U.S. and Soviet arsenals — focusing on ballistic missile warheads — the United States is also "prepared to consider" a lesser reduction "as an interim measure."

Mr. Reagan said Mr. Daniloff, Moscow correspondent for the magazine U.S. News & World Report, "was made the subject of fabricated accusations and trumped-up charges."

"He was arrested and jailed in a callous disregard of due process and numerous human rights conventions," Mr. Reagan said. "In

See REAGAN, Page 2

Jon Simon/Reuters-UPI

President Reagan addressing the General Assembly.

Israel Deploys Troops Along Lebanon Border

The following story was submitted to the military censor, who ordered several deletions.

The Associated Press

METULLA, Israel — Hundreds of Israeli troops massed along the country's northern border Monday, and an official said they would move into southern Lebanon if

Israeli military sources said Iranians had been training Shiite guerrillas. Page 2.

needed to aid an Israeli-backed militia under attack from Shiite Moslem guerrillas.

Residents of this tiny border town said they had not seen such a concentration of troops at the frontier since Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from Lebanon in June 1985.

The official denied that the troop movement reflected a policy change. He said that any operation would be aimed at "showing the Shiites on the fringes of the security belt that it doesn't pay to give shelter and support to Hezbollah."

Hezbollah, or Party of God, is an Iranian-backed Shiite extremist organization. The so-called security zone is a strip in southern Lebanon in which Israel maintains troops.

Telephoned reports to Beirut said that Israel had closed all access to the self-designated zone on Monday.

The reports, from the southern port city of Tyre and the Bekaa Valley town of Hasbeya in the foothills of Mount Hermon, said the area had been closed to civilian traffic and declared off-limits for reporters from Israel and Lebanon alike.

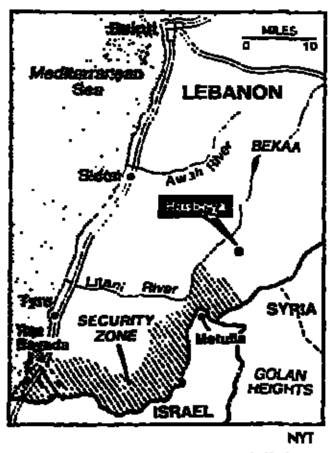
Israel has blamed Hezbollah for attacks that have killed five members of the United Nations peacekeeping force and at least 12 Israeli-allied Lebanese militiamen in the past six weeks.

Major Dag Leraand, a spokesman for the UN force in southern Lebanon, said that Israel had been bringing more equipment, including artillery, into the area since Thursday. He said the UN headquarters had received reports of an Israeli troop buildup.

Israeli Army officials, who declined to be identified, said all tours for journalists into southern Lebanon had been canceled as of Monday until further notice.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said that Israel will not allow the 2,500-member South Lebanon

See BORDER, Page 2



NYT

2 Men Seize Soviet Plane; 6 Are Killed

Reuters

MOSCOW — Two armed men killed two Soviet policemen in the city of Ufa, seized a grounded Tupolev-134 aircraft and shot to death two passengers before they were themselves killed, the official Tass news agency reported Monday.

The men commandeered a taxi Saturday night in the city 720 miles (1,150 kilometers) east of Moscow in the southern Ural mountains, and shot to death a police sergeant and a deputy who tried to pursue them, Tass said.

The men seized the aircraft at Ufa airport, where it had stopped en route from Kiev to the western Siberian town of Nizhnevartovsk, the agency said.

It said the men, identified only as N. Mantsev and S. Yagmurzhi, opened fire and killed two of the plane's 76 passengers.

Security agents and police then mounted an operation to free the plane, killing the two hijackers, Tass said. No passengers or crew members were killed during the operation, it said.

It did not report what demands, if any, the two hijackers had made. Later investigations showed the men to be drug addicts, Tass said.

In the last reported hijacking of a Soviet plane, an Aeroflot co-pilot seized an Antonov-24 aircraft while on an internal flight in December and took the plane to China.

The hijacker, Shamil Gadji Ogly Alimuradov, was jailed for eight years by a Chinese court.

Solution to Flaw in Shuttle Existed, But Not in Time to Save Challenger

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The solution to the problem that caused the Challenger explosion was devised years before the disaster and was being systematically applied to the entire space shuttle fleet, according to interviews, documents and testimony.

The record shows a long-standing worry about seals on the shuttle's booster rockets and about how to apply the solution: a newly developed seal.

Because the new seals were developed slowly, they were unavailable for the Challenger flight of Jan. 28, in which a leaking booster seal touched off an explosion that destroyed the craft and killed its seven astronauts.

The fact that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had almost five years of experience with the remedy explains how the agency was able to propose a $300-million redesigning of the seal, unveiled Aug. 12, as fast as it did.

The main element of the new design was invented in 1981 to lock seals tightly in place by latching down an element of the joint between segments of the booster. This "capture feature" was applied to the design of booster rockets in 1982 and again in 1985.

In July 1985, amid growing fears of seal failure, NASA officials ordered 72 new steel booster segments so they could install the new safety features in boosters already in use. These new cases were in production at the time of the Challenger disaster, and the design is being used for improved boosters.

This information, gleaned from dozens of interviews, hundreds of newly released documents and thousands of pages of testimony, much of it originally kept secret, is at odds with information previously made public.

It had been thought that NASA officials were concerned about the booster seals before the Challenger disaster and were searching for a way to repair them. In fact "the solution," as NASA engineers called the new safety feature, already was being systematically if slowly applied.

To critics, this new information suggests duplicity on the part of NASA: While publicly declaring the shuttle safe to fly, these critics say, NASA officials knew the flaw was grave and had quietly embarked on a major program to fix it.

NASA officials vigorously deny this charge, insisting they were unaware of the seriousness of the flaw and were simply trying to increase the booster's margin of safety.

Richard C. Cook, a former NASA budget analyst who warned in 1985 that problems with the shuttle's booster joints might lead to a catastrophe, said: "The capture feature was to be the solution. It was clearly a big step. But it was happening very slowly."

"The engineers knew about the big fix," he said, but until it was carried out, "they held their breath every time the shuttle took off."

John E. Pike, director of space policy at the Federation of American Scientists, called the situation at NASA "shocking."

"They were clearly covering up the magnitude of the problem," Mr. Pike said. "It raises the ques-

See SHUTTLE, Page 2

Peres, Shevardnadze, Discuss Resuming Ties

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said after a meeting

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar said he might not seek a second term at the UN. Page 7.

Monday that they had discussed resuming relations between the two nations and holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

The meeting, held at the United Nations, lasted 70 minutes and was the first formal meeting between the two officials.

"We had a normal meeting," Mr. Shevardnadze said. "We discussed very serious matters in a normal atmosphere, questions of bilateral relations, relating to the Middle East, and some overall problems of international relations."

Mr. Peres said the meeting had given both sides a better idea of the issues.

"Both sides tried to see what are the necessary steps in order to normalize relations between Soviet Russia and Israel," Mr. Peres said, declining to elaborate.

The Soviet Union broke diplomatic ties with Israel after the 1967 Middle East war. Lower-level talks aimed at improving relations opened last month in Helsinki but broke off after 90 minutes. Israel has made relations with the Soviet Union a condition of Soviet participation in Middle East talks.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union remained committed to holding an international conference on the Middle East, but he added that "there should be practical preparations."

He said the Soviet Union had proposed that a committee be set up to prepare for such a conference.

Mr. Peres did not comment on prospects for an international conference. But he and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt agreed at a meeting earlier this month to set up a committee to discuss an international forum on the Middle East.

The United States has been consistently cool to an international conference on the Middle East that would include the Soviet Union.

EC, Soviet-Led Trade Bloc Seek Closer Relations

By Peter Maass
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — An EC official recently received a telephone call from a Soviet diplomat who wanted to know whether the European Community would be interested in buying some barley. After a few minutes of cordial discussion in Russian, the community official promised to give a formal response as soon as possible.

Until a year or two ago, such a conversation would have been a rare event. Since its founding in 1957, the European Community has faced varying degrees of hostility from the Soviet bloc, which regarded the community as an economic adjunct of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or a tool of Western multinational companies.

The Soviet Union and its East European allies have refused to officially recognize the European Community, and the Soviet-bloc trade organization — the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon — has never established formal relations with its West European counterpart.

But under the more-flexible policy of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a thaw in relations between the two economic groups has turned into a flash flood of activity, as both sides move toward the establishment of formal ties.

On Monday, Comecon and officials of the community began two days of talks in Geneva — their first face-to-face encounter since 1980 — to lay the groundwork for a top-level meeting by early 1987, when it is hoped that a declaration can be signed inaugurating mutual diplomatic recognition.

[Delegates opened the talks Monday afternoon at the International Labor Organization's building, according to an EC spokesman, Anton Leicht, The Associated Press reported from Geneva. Both sides have "about four" representatives at the closed talks, their spokesmen said. The EC delegation is headed by John Maslen, head of EC relations with the state-controlled economies of Eastern Europe. A Soviet spokesman would not give the name of the Soviet delegation head.]

Although negotiations between the European Community and Comecon have fallen apart in the past, some Western diplomats in Brussels give the new round of talks a good chance of succeeding.

The initiation of Comecon ties with the community could improve long-term prospects for increased political and economic dialogue between Eastern and Western Europe, according to the diplomats, but they also warn that this could upset Washington's relations with the 12-nation community.

"All we want out of this exercise is a normal situation," said a senior EC official involved in the negotiations. "This is a modest aim, and it's a mark of the abnormally bad relations between the community and the East."

Western diplomats in Brussels doubt that a

See COMECON, Page 2

On Death Row, Last Appeal Is for Lawyer

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — As the number of executions in the United States continues to rise, death row inmates are finding it harder and harder to obtain lawyers willing to handle their final appeals.

Many lawyers who used to take such cases, usually for no pay, are shunning them now.

They are discouraged by the enormous financial and emotional cost of pressing such cases, by growing public support for capital punishment and by a series of recent Supreme Court rulings that has rendered most appeals pointless.

"There's not much novelty anymore," said Helen Gros, director of the Greater Houston American Civil Liberties Union. "And the odds are that no matter how hard you work, your client is likely to die anyway."

According to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in New York, there were 1,765 inmates on death row in the United States as of Aug. 1, up from 1,540 last year.

The group said there had been 16 executions this year and 66 since the Supreme Court allowed states to resume executions in 1976.

Six states — Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida — have nearly half the nation's death-row inmates. Thirty-seven states have capital punishment, but it is seldom carried out outside the South.

The lack of willing lawyers has alarmed some judges in the South and has led Florida to set up a special office to handle final appeals.

Unless more lawyers volunteer for this unpaid work, according to opponents of the death penalty, indigent inmates may soon be sent to their death without the chance of fully litigating constitutional claims.

That has not happened yet, although many appeals are hasty efforts by lawyers who step forward at the last minute.

Last week Carlos De Luna, an inmate scheduled to be executed in Texas on Oct. 15, was desperately telephoning lawyers trying to get one to take his appeal. Mr. De Luna, who is 24, was condemned for stabbing a gasoline station cashier to death during a robbery in Corpus Christi.

"It's literally impossible for us to take another case," said Carolyn Garcia, a Houston criminal lawyer called by Mr. De Luna. Along with her partner, Will Gray, she represents more than a dozen Texas death-row inmates.

"You cannot leave it at the office at night," she said, adding that her children are sometimes taunted by friends because she represents convicted killers.

In New Orleans, Sam Dalton said that after 32 years of law practice he will no longer take such cases.

"I can't stay awake all night like I used to, work all weekend and go to work Monday," he said. "Most of the time you can't afford these cases economically. A lawyer has got to pay his rent and phone bill. Some of these cases have actually broken some lawyers."

Mr. Dalton has won 11 stays of execution for one Louisiana inmate, Benjamin Berry, spending more than 3,000 hours and paying $5,000 for investigators and $1,500

See DEATH, Page 2

Libya Is Said To Seek Sale Of Fiat Stake

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Libya is negotiating with several unidentified U.S. banks for the sale of its 15-percent shareholding in Fiat SpA, Italy's largest private industrial company, sources in Italy said Monday.

The transaction would be valued at an estimated $3.5 billion initially, according to the banking, investor and industrial sources, who spoke on the condition they not be identified.

They emphasized their information was "speculative," adding that Libya's motivation appeared to be primarily financial.

"We think they need the money," said an Italian executive with close ties to Fiat.

However, some of the sources said the reported sale also appeared to be linked to an agreement between the Italian and U.S. governments permitting Italian companies to bid on research contracts for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. The agreement was announced in Washington on Friday.

U.S. officials previously said that Fiat would not be allowed to bid because of the Libyan shareholding.

Reports of the Libyan sale, which began circulating on the Milan stock exchange and in banking circles on Friday, were neither confirmed nor denied Monday by spokesmen in Turin for Fiat and Istituto Finanziario Industriale

See FIAT, Page 2

The Associated Press

French police checking identity cards Monday as part of stepped-up security in Paris.

French Rightists Defy Ban on Rally, Demand Tougher Anti-Terror Steps

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Defying a police ban, the extreme-right National Front party demonstrated Monday to demand tougher action against terrorism following a recent series of bombings.

Political commentators said the demonstration appeared to signal an attempt by the front to exploit a climate of nervousness and insecurity in Paris after five bomb attacks in two weeks, which killed 8 persons and injured more than 160.

The National Front has based its appeal on calls for stronger law-and-order measures and a halt to foreign immigration. Monday's demonstration marked a break in the political consensus in France that had prevailed since the bombings.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the National Front, had earlier endorsed the conservative government's decision to reject terrorist "blackmail."

On Monday, addressing more than 1,000 supporters in front of the 19th-century Paris Opera House, Mr. Le Pen described the police ban on demonstrations as "unjustified" and "absurd."

He said, "If we are at war against terrorism, as the prime minister says we are, then we must proceed to a general mobilization."

A group calling itself the Committee for Solidarity With Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners has claimed responsibility for the bombings and has demanded the release of three convicts in French prisons.

There have been no attacks in Paris since Wednesday, when a bomb exploded outside a discount clothing store in the Montparnasse section, killing 5 persons and injuring more than 60. Over the weekend, however, the solidarity committee published a statement in Beirut threatening to escalate its campaign unless the prisoners were released.

The statement said, "The fire will grow, extend, continue, and move."

Opinion polls show that a large majority of French citizens support the government's refusal to release the jailed terrorists. The atmosphere of national crisis created by the bombings has increased the popularity ratings of both Jacques Chirac, the conservative prime minister, and the country's Socialist president, François Mitterrand.

Political analysts believe, however, that support for the government could be severely undermined if the measures so far adopted by Mr. Chirac prove ineffective. The measures include tougher border controls and visa requirements and tighter security in the streets of Paris.

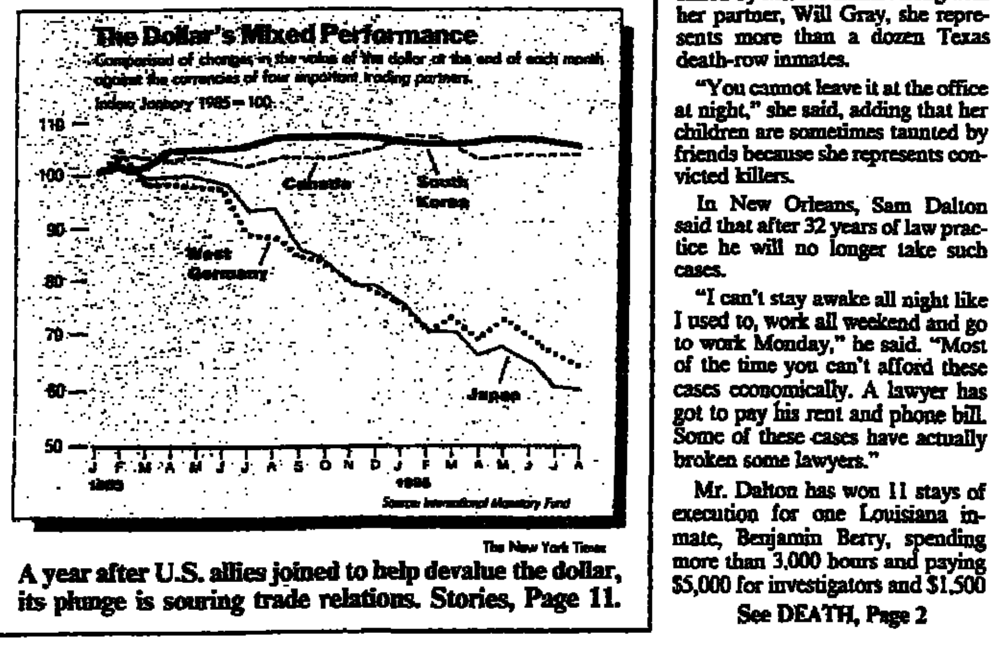
INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

- **Thomas Bradley**, the challenger in California's gubernatorial race, is doing better in recent polls. Page 3.
- **In the Philippines**, there are growing signs of a rift between the government's military and civilian factions. Page 2.
- **OSS members gathered** to honor the group's founder and exchange war stories. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- **Prices jumped** on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones industrials ended up 30.80 at 1,793.45. Page 10.
- **USX Corp.** said it was studying a possible restructuring of the company. Page 11.


The Dollar's Mixed Performance
Comparison of changes in the value of the dollar at the end of each month against the currencies of four important trading partners.
Index: January 1985 = 100.
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
Canada
South Korea
West Germany
Japan
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A
1985
1986
Source: International Monetary Fund

The New York Times

A year after U.S. allies joined to help devalue the dollar, its plunge is souring trade relations. Stories, Page 11.

Negotiators Toast Accord As Security Talks End

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The East-West security talks closed Monday at the end of 31 months of difficult negotiations with the formal adoption of Europe's first conventional arms control agreement since World War II.

It took only 40 minutes at the 178th and last plenary session of the 35-nation talks to adopt — three days later than expected — a package of measures that both sides said would make Europe a safer place in which to live.

During the closing ceremony, the clocks in the debating hall remained standing at four minutes before 11 P.M., the time they were stopped Friday when it became clear that the conference would run past its deadline.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Oleg Grinevsky, told delegates at the closing ceremony that the Stockholm agreement showed that the policy of détente had deep reserves and that "common sense and goodwill have deep roots."

His United States counterpart, Robert L. Barry, said success in Stockholm should provide positive impetus for other arms control and security negotiations.

The formal proceedings were followed by a champagne reception in the Stockholm conference hall, with delegates relaxing and toasting the new accord.

Foreign Minister Sten Andersson of Sweden, who addressed the delegates, said the conference had achieved concrete results and was therefore a signal of hope.

One of the major issues of the new agreement commits the 35 signatory nations to giving 42-day advance warning of military exercises involving more than 13,000 troops or more than 300 tanks.

A system of observing foreign troop exercises and inspecting suspected contraventions of the Stockholm accord was also accepted.

The measures represent a large advance over the agreement governing European troop exercises contained in the 1975 Final Act of the Helsinki European Security Conference.

Reuters

Robert L. Barry, left, chief U.S. delegate to the talks in Stockholm, and his Soviet counterpart, Oleg Grinevsky.

Signs of Rift Abound in Manila

Aquino, Praised in U.S., Is Criticized by Aides at Home

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — While President Corazon C. Aquino was spending much of the last week in the United States defending her policy of reconciliation with Communist rebels, that policy was under steady attack at home by her own senior officials.

While Mrs. Aquino was receiving rousing reviews after a speech to a joint session of Congress, her defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, was telling a rally in Negros, "The military organization is ready to confront the enemy if Madame Cory will give us the order to do so."

When Mrs. Aquino was meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House, her armed forces chief-of-staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, was warning that the army "will hit hard" against the insurgents, who "persist in their program of violence and terrorism."

And when Mrs. Aquino was receiving an honorary degree from Boston University, her vice-president and foreign minister, Salvador H. Laurel, was telling a television interviewer, "I am not happy with the way the insurgency problem is being addressed."

Much of the criticism from her aides was not new. Mr. Enrile, for example, has been advocating a tougher anti-insurgency policy for months.

But the daily dose of hard-line speeches and press releases marked a further escalation of the rhetoric, undercutting Mrs. Aquino's statements in the United States and suggesting there would be no early reconciliation between the fighting factions of the government.

This criticism reflected further the rift between the military wing and some powerful civilian cabinet members. But coming at so sensitive a time as Mrs. Aquino's first American sojourn as president, the spate of remarks left political commentators searching for added motives.

A newspaper writer suggested that the government was playing its own brand of the game "good cop, bad cop," with Mr. Enrile as the "bad cop." He warned that this was the time for the rebels to negotiate with Mrs. Aquino, before the army is given a free rein.

A Western diplomat here suggested that the most significant remarks were those of General Ramos, who had previously been less outspoken in his advocacy of military force but may have felt compelled to cast his lot with Mr. Enrile to stem simmering unrest in the army following continued ambushes by the Communist New People's Army.

Reuters

Juan Ponce Enrile

General Ramos last week released figures showing that from March 1 through Sept. 15, there have been 1,489 violent incidents resulting in 1,089 persons killed. Seventy percent of those incidents were initiated by the New People's Army, he said.

Another popular theory is that the statements reflect a new alignment of political forces in anticipation of national elections next year, with Mr. Laurel's party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, siding with a revived Nacionalista Party that is widely seen as a vehicle for Mr. Enrile's presidential ambitions.

Talk of an Enrile-Laurel alliance heightened after reports, which Mr. Enrile confirmed Monday, that Mr. Laurel was the only cabinet minister to attend a recent gathering for Mr. Enrile's wedding anniversary.

That theory has taken on added currency because of increasing talk here that new presidential elections may have to be called — possibly as early as next year — as a way to clarify Mrs. Aquino's mandate if voters fail to ratify a new constitution.

Mrs. Aquino took power after a popularly backed military revolt led by Mr. Enrile and General Ramos, and she has since been governing under emergency powers.

A commission debating a new constitution has agreed on a single six-year term for the president and vice-president, and has urged that Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel serve out full terms.

But some bitter divisions in the commission, a walkout threat by leftist members, and the inclusion of such controversial issues as an anti-nuclear provision all have raised the possibility that the document may not be ratified.

Mr. Enrile told reporters Monday that new presidential elections should be held "if there is a national consensus."

"In the minds of many people now there is a question about the government," he said.

He said that new elections might "solve the problems in this country once and for all." Then, he said, "Maybe we shall have stability in the country."

Mr. Enrile repeated his long-stated position that a deadline should be set for the Communists to accept a cease-fire.

"We have a very dim view about the prospects for a peaceful solution to the problem," he said.

But in contrast to his weeklong rhetoric, the defense minister tried to soften somewhat the widening differences between his hard-line approach and Mrs. Aquino's reconciliation policy.

"There is no difference between the position of Malacañang and the position of the defense military establishment," he said. "Where they are saying the glass is half full, we are saying the glass is half empty."

■ Aquino Applauded at UN

Mrs. Aquino told the UN General Assembly on Monday that no government could indefinitely resist a people "determined to be free," United Press International reported from New York.

Mrs. Aquino received the warmest applause of the day when she said black South Africans would someday be free, as are the Filipinos.

"No government can indefinitely resist its people united against it," Mrs. Aquino said. "It may have guns, goons and jails, yet as we found in the Philippines, there is no government that can indefinitely resist its people determined to be free."

WORLD BRIEFS

Drug Abuse by U.S. Air Crews Cited

PITTSBURGH (AP) — At least 23 airline crew members, including a USAir pilot near death, have been treated at hospitals here for drug abuse, according to a survey by The Pittsburgh Press.

Twelve cases involved cockpit crew members and the others were members of the cabin crew, according to the survey of 6 of the 36 hospitals in the Pittsburgh area. Twenty cases involved cocaine overdoses, two were heroin reactions and one involved Valium and alcohol, the newspaper reported Sunday, without specifying the time span in which the cases were handled.

In 18 of the 19 cases in which medical personnel could recall the patient's employer, the airline was USAir, the newspaper reported. The airline had no comment, a spokesman said Monday. Pittsburgh is the hub of USAir's flight network.

Cooperation Sought on Nuclear Safety

VIENNA (Reuters) — Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency started a two-day meeting Monday on proposals for improving international cooperation in nuclear safety following the Chernobyl disaster.

Simultaneously, environmentalists were preparing an alternative program. They say the agency is essentially a marketing organization for nuclear power. Greenpeace plans to present a report that it has commissioned showing that there is no such thing as a safe nuclear reactor.

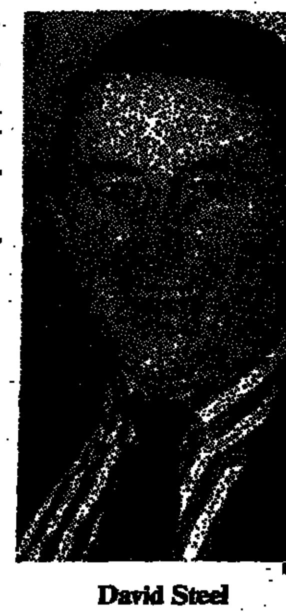
The meeting of the 35 members of the agency's board is just the first in two weeks of discussions. Diplomats said they expected proposals, including draft conventions on early notification and mutual assistance in the event of a nuclear accident, to pass on smoothly for consideration by a ministerial conference.

U.K. Liberals Begin Annual Meeting

EASTBOURNE, England (Reuters) — Britain's centrist Liberal Party began a potentially stormy annual conference on Monday, with the leadership seeking to persuade rebellious rank-and-file members to accept a compromise on nuclear weapons.

The issue of whether or not to replace Britain's Polaris nuclear missile threatens to rock an electoral alliance between the Liberals and Social Democrats as they try to present a united front before general elections, expected next year.

David Steel, the Liberal leader, made his position clear Sunday when he declared his belief in maintaining an independent deterrent, preferably in cooperation with France, bringing him close to the position of the Social Democrats' leader, David Owen. But a significant bloc of the Liberals want to scrap unilaterally Britain's nuclear forces.



Reuters

David Steel

Israel Blames Abu Nidal in 2 Attacks

TEL AVIV (NYT) — A senior Israeli military officer said Monday that Israel believes that the Palestinian organization led by Abu Nidal was responsible for the massacres of Pan American World Airways passengers in Karachi, Pakistan, on Sept. 5 and worshipers at an Istanbul synagogue on Sept. 6.

He said the conclusions were based on the methods used in both operations and other evidence, although he acknowledged that Israel did not have full details of interrogations of suspects and witnesses.

He said that the Abu Nidal group has carried out simultaneous operations and has attacked synagogues. Furthermore, the group is known to have some organization in Karachi. "We don't know of any other organization that could carry out such an operation nowadays," the official said, referring to the Pan Am attack.

For the Record

Garri Kasparov took his third and final time-out Monday in his title chess match with Anatoli Karpov in Leningrad, postponing the 19th game until Wednesday. The champion has a lead of 9.5 points to 8.5 for Mr. Karpov in the 24-game match. *(AP)*

Ten Irish nationalists were arrested by Ulster police Sunday after their van was stopped in Newry near the border with the Irish Republic. Six Protestant men were also arrested Monday south of Belfast. *(AP)*

South Korean police announced Monday a 10-million-won ($11,400) reward for tips leading to the arrest of those behind the bomb explosion Sept. 14 at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, in which five persons were killed. *(AP)*

Lieutenant Governor John D. Waihee won the Democratic nomination for governor of Hawaii in primary elections Saturday and will face D.G. Anderson, a former state senator, in the November election to replace Governor George R. Ariyoshi. Frank Hutchinson, a retired Marine Corps major, won the Republican nomination to oppose Daniel K. Inouye, the incumbent Democratic U.S. senator, who ran unopposed.

Blacks Disrupt Service At South African Mine

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of militant black miners waving sticks and chanting slogans disrupted a memorial service Monday for 177 miners who were killed last week in a fire at a gold mine.

One angry miner said, "We don't respect the management and we don't respect their memorial." The multiracial service was organized by the owners of the Kinross gold mine at Evander, 60 miles (97 kilometers) east of Johannesburg.

Last Tuesday, 172 blacks and five whites died when fire swept through a mile-deep, underground passage, asphyxiating many with toxic fumes thought to have been emitted by a burning polyurethane sealant on the shaft walls.

"We are not going to pray with whites today," some miners shouted. "We've never been allowed to pray with whites. We'll have our own rites."

Militant black miners jogged through the service, waving the hard hats they wear underground, brandishing iron pipes and chanting songs. Witnesses said the disruption drowned out sermons and prayers.

The militants were apparently members of the National Union of Mine Workers, the biggest black labor union in the country with a claimed membership in excess of 250,000.

The mine owners, the General Mining Union Corp., organized the memorial service on open ground close to the hostels where migrant miners live and under the shadow of the towering pit head of the No. 2 shaft where the accident happened.

The National Union of Mine Workers has called a separate memorial service in a nearby, segregated black township for Wednesday. Union officials said Sunday that they were intent on ensuring that the owners' memorial service should be regarded as a failure.

Several hundred mine workers started the protest and hundreds more among the 4,000 at the service joined in. The service was brought to an early end, witnesses said, after a protest that included some miners brandishing replicas of "necklaces," the rubber tires used to incinerate enemies in the internecine wars in the nation's black townships.

The demonstration seemed to reflect deep racial and political divisions at many of the nation's white-owned gold mines, and to underscore the anger of black mine workers who accuse mine owners of ignoring safety procedures to maximize profits.

The General Union Mining Corp., one of the country's six largest mining companies and one of the most resistant to unionization, has acknowledged flaws in its safety procedures.

Last Friday, the mine owners said they did not know if the polyurethane sealant, used to prevent corrosion in part of the Kinross mine, had ever been tested for its toxic properties.

SHUTTLE: *Solution Existed*

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of who knew what when. It's one thing to say this was a dinky little problem that a few engineers worried about, and another to embark on a major redesign of the system."

The fact that the space agency applied the "solution" as early as 1982 and again in 1985 will affect litigation over the Challenger disaster, according to a lawyer representing Cheryl McNair, the widow of Ronald E. McNair, one of the Challenger astronauts.

"Why fix the booster if it wasn't broken?" asked Ronald D. Krist, a Houston lawyer who has filed suit in Texas in behalf of Mrs. McNair.

"It makes the fact that they forced this launch all the more reprehensible," Mr. Krist said. "It shows a conscious indifference to the welfare and safety of the astronauts. Rather than postpone a launch, they pressed ahead."

Mrs. McNair has sued the booster maker. In addition, Jane Smith, the widow of the Challenger's pilot, Commander Michael J. Smith, has filed an administrative claim against the government.

In defending their past actions, NASA officials insist that the depth of the booster problem was unknown before the Challenger disaster.

"Enhancement of that joint was just one several things we were working on," said James E. Kingsbury, director of science and engineering at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, which has responsibility for the design of the booster rocket. "No one recognized the weakness it contained."

Iran Is Training Lebanese Shiites, Israelis Believe

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Iranian troops in the central Lebanese town of Baalbek have been training Shiite guerrillas to undertake a systematic war against the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, according to Israeli military sources.

The Israeli radio reported Sunday that the Israeli Army believed that some Iranian troops might themselves have engaged in the most recent attacks against Israeli positions and the South Lebanon Army militia in the so-called Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon.

The latest attack took place Saturday night, when three Israeli soldiers stationed in the 3- to 12-mile-wide (5- to 20-kilometer) zone along Israel's northern border were wounded by a mortar fired into their position. In the last month the South Lebanon Army has lost at least 12 of its soldiers in hit-and-run attacks by the pro-Iranian militiamen, believed to be attached to the Hezbollah, or Party of God, organization.

After several recent attacks, Israeli troops have found red bandannas, with the words "On the road to Jerusalem" written on them in Persian as well as maps and weapons with Persian script on them.

On Saturday the Tehran radio broadcast a commentary praising the anti-French and anti-Israeli guerrilla activities in southern Lebanon.

What has distinguished the recent upsurge in attacks against the South Lebanon Army, as well as against the French contingent of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, has been the degree of sophistication, Israeli military sources said.

On one occasion the pro-Iranian militiamen — who are apparently not associated with the Lebanese-oriented Amal militia — mounted a simultaneous attack against four South Lebanon Army positions on the edge of the security zone, using from 200 to 300 men. Israeli military sources estimate that the Party of God may have had as many as 100 killed or wounded in the recent fighting.

"We are talking about a very sophisticated set-piece attack involving a variety of weapons," a senior Israeli officer said. He added that the Syrian Army in Lebanon, which controls the Baalbek region, has been assisting the Iranians and the Party of God militiamen with intelligence and training. But there was no independent confirmation of this.

The stepped-up attacks create a serious problem for the Israeli Army. It has been trying to maintain a limited profile in the security zone. Since the withdrawal of most Israeli forces from Lebanon in June 1985, the conflict there has been so reduced as to be almost forgotten by the Israeli public, which is what the government wants.

But the 2,500-man South Lebanon Army is incapable of standing alone against a concerted onslaught from the north, and it will require more direct Israeli help if the attacks continue to grow.

DEATH: *Lawyers Become Scarce*

(Continued from Page 1)

for photocopies, all without compensation.

Getting lawyers to volunteer is no easy chore, according to Judith Menadue, legal coordinator of the Louisiana Capital Defense Project.

"Their first reaction is to be scared to do this," she said. "You've got to hold their hands. They've done million-dollar lawsuits, but they've never done one involving someone's life. It's awesome to them."

She said many of the lawyers had never handled criminal cases before.

Lawyers say Florida is the model in addressing the problem.

Last year, its legislature created a special office, the Capital Collateral Representative. With 10 lawyers, 5 investigators and 6 other staff members, the office represents nearly all the 248 inmates on Florida's death row, the largest in the country.

"We have been very effective in preventing executions from taking place in Florida," said Larry H. Spalding, head of the office. He said that there were three executions in Florida in the last year and his lawyers had appeared in court 125 times at different procedural stages.

In Florida, as in most states, indigent defendants are entitled to court-appointed attorneys for the trial, the state appeal and a first round with the U.S. Supreme Court. After that they are on their own, and that is where the special office takes over.

But the office was established by the legislature as a means of expediting executions. The Florida Supreme Court had refused to overturn stays for the condemned who lacked legal representation.

Lawyers generally agree that the situation is most chaotic in Texas, which leads the nation in executions. There have been 18 since the state resumed executions in 1982.

Texas has had 8 executions by lethal injection this year, half the national total, and 3 more are scheduled. Texas has 234 people on death row, second only to Florida.

Efforts are afoot to encourage lawyers to accept final appeals from the condemned by offering backup services without compensation.

BORDER: *Israel Deploys*

(Continued from Page 1)

Army to crumble in the face of the guerrilla onslaught.

He said that Israel would back up the predominantly Christian force with helicopter gunships, tanks and artillery.

Mr. Rabin said Sunday that Israel's assistance to the South Lebanon Army was meant "to absolutely break these attacks by inflicting large casualties" on Shiite fighters.

The attack came a day after five French soldiers with the UN force were wounded by a rocket fired at their barracks in southern Lebanon.

French troops in the force withdrew Monday from a fourth Shiite village, Teir Dibba, and were replaced by Nepalese, completing another phase of the week-long French redeployment, UN officials said. They said the move was aimed at improving the security of the French troops by repositioning them in two concentrated areas.

Mr. Rabin briefed the cabinet Sunday on the stepped-up assaults against Israeli troops, their Lebanese allies and the UN peacekeeping troops.

COMECON: *EC, Soviet-Led Trade Bloc Are Moving Toward Official Ties*

(Continued from Page 1)

"normal situation" would immediately translate into increased trade. The community, which annually runs as much as an $11-billion trade deficit with the Soviet Union and the six East European members of Comecon, does not want to increase that gap by buying more East-bloc goods, and the East bloc is not able to cut the deficit by making more hard-currency purchases in the community.

Instead, diplomats say the most important impact of the warmer EC-Comecon relations may be political. Both sides in the negotiations appear to be playing out a diplomatic ballet, in which a major aim is to wean the other side's dancers away from their presumed political choreographer. EC diplomats privately admit that they hope the normalization of relations will eventually bolster trade with the East European states, reducing those countries' economic and political dependence on Moscow.

Likewise, Moscow is assumed to be seeking greater contact with Western Europe to pull it away from the influence of Washington. "It gives another institutional channel for dialogue between Eastern and Western Europe," said a Western diplomat in Brussels, referring to the hoped-for EC-Comecon ties. "The Soviets will look at this as a way to bring the West Europeans closer to their point of view and away from the Americans."

The senior EC official, reflecting the community's cautious approach, said, "We are not throwing ourselves into Gorbachev's arms," adding that there are "certain dangers in dealing with Comecon."

The dangers, from the community's perspective, are two-fold: that an accord between the Europeans and Comecon would give the Soviet Union, which dominates the Moscow-based trade group, more control over the commerce between Eastern and Western Europe and that such an accord would give Comecon undue international prestige.

To avoid the potential pitfalls of dealing exclusively with Comecon, the community is following a two-track negotiating policy.

It has told Comecon that it was willing to have formal relations, but that the establishment of diplomatic ties must be accompanied by the separate negotiation of formal relations and comprehensive trade pacts between the community and the six East European allies of Moscow: East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam are also members of Comecon.

The last round of talks between the community and Comecon, in 1981, fell apart over the community's insistence on parallel, but separate, accords.

According to the EC official, the community now "aims to go ahead in parallel with Comecon and the member states." He said that by the first half of next year the community may be able to inaugurate formal relations with Comecon and "some" of its members. However, he cautioned that the signing of comprehensive economic cooperation agreements with Moscow and the six East European nations "could take quite long."

REAGAN: *Assails Daniloff Arrest, Urges Arms Pact*

(Continued from Page 1)

effect, he was taken as a hostage — even threatened with the death penalty."

Mr. Reagan noted that Mr. Daniloff and the accused Soviet spy, Gennadi F. Zakharov, have been released to the custody of their respective ambassadors.

"But this is only an interim step, agreed to by the United States for humanitarian reasons," he said. "It does not change the facts of the case: Gennadi Zakharov is an accused spy who would stand trial; Nicholas Daniloff is an innocent hostage who should be released."

"The Soviet Union bears the responsibility for the consequences of its action," Mr. Reagan said. "Misusing the United Nations for purposes of espionage does a grave disservice to this organization."

Mr. Zakharov, serving as a scientific affairs adviser to the United Nations, was arrested by FBI agents on Aug. 23 and accused of espionage. The Reagan administration has also ordered 25 members of the Soviet UN mission to leave the United States by Oct. 1, in part because of what the United States asserts is growing evidence of their involvement in spying.

Later, Mr. Reagan said negotiations had reached a "delicate" phase on the Daniloff case. He refused to answer further questions.

In discussing intermediate-range missiles during his speech, Mr. Reagan reiterated that he wanted them completely eliminated worldwide, but said he was willing to consider an interim agreement that would reduce such missiles in stages. The Russians have indicated a willingness to reduce missiles in Europe but the United States is insisting on proportionate cuts in the Asian missile force.

News reports over the weekend said the United States has proposed that each side limit itself to 200 medium-range warheads.

Mr. Reagan also reiterated his offer in a July letter to Mr. Gorbachev to reach agreement on the research, development and testing of a missile defense system. His offer would include a promise by both sides to confine themselves to the limits of the anti-ballistic missile treaty for five years; then negotiate for two years on how both sides could share such a system; and finally a six-month notice period for deployment if the talks on sharing failed.

The Russians have sought more restrictive limits on Mr. Reagan's missile-defense program, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

■ Gibraltar Accord Urged

King Juan Carlos I of Spain expressed hope Monday for a negotiated solution of what he termed the unjust situation over Britain's colony of Gibraltar, which is claimed by Spain, Reuters reported from the United Nations in New York.

"Spain maintains, vigorously and with the weight of the reason inherent in its cause, the will to find a rapid solution to the problem of Gibraltar, so that the Rock can be reintegrated into the Spanish national territory," he told the General Assembly.

FIAT: *Libya May Sell*

(Continued from Page 1)

SpA, the Agnelli family holding company that controls the automaker.

IFI owns about 32 percent of Fiat. The Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Co. bought its 15-percent share in Fiat 10 years ago for an estimated $400 million and thus became the second-largest single shareholder after IFI.

In the past several months, Giovanni Agnelli, Fiat's chairman, said repeatedly that the state-owned Libyan group had been unwilling to sell its stake back to Fiat.

Mr. Agnelli also emphasized that IFI has the first option to buy the Libyan shares if Libya decides to sell them.

"We simply do not know if the reports are true," said Camillo Frè, a Fiat spokesman. "We have no information." He said Mr. Agnelli was not currently in Italy and was not available for comment.

Libyan officials in Rome told the Italian news agency ANSA that they had no instructions on how to reply to journalist's questions about the reported sale.

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OSS: Cloaks, Daggers and Scout Manuals

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Max Corvo, in town with 100 friends to relive perhaps the most exciting time of their lives, peered into a display case at one of the tools of his former trade. It was labeled "Fairbairn-Sykes dagger."

"I use it today for opening letters," Mr. Corvo said of his own dagger at home in Middletown, Connecticut.

He was a World War II spy, a member of the Office of Strategic Services, and spies had to learn to use daggers. But laughing, he said he had needed his on a mission only once: to cut loose a rubber boat while sneaking a group of spies into Sardinia.

Stories were exchanged, friendships renewed and some differences revived as the old spies gathered at the Mayflower Hotel last weekend to pay homage to the founder of the OSS, General William J. Donovan, who died in 1959.

They heard talks by OSS comrades who had stayed in the dark trade, including William J. Casey, the current director of the Central Intelligence Agency, which succeeded the OSS; William E. Colby and Richard Helms, two former CIA heads; and Ray S. Cline, a one-time CIA deputy director.

Some participants mourned absent friends. Some embraced old comrades. Some met colleagues for the first time because, as Mr. Colby recalled in a speech, "We were so compartmentalized that most of us didn't know each other."

The participants agreed that J. Edgar Hoover had kept the OSS out of Latin America so that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could be the sole spy agency there. But they contradicted another story, that General Douglas MacArthur had barred the OSS from the Pacific theater so he would not have to share any glory.

"We did have a Pacific operation," said John V. Zuckerman, a professor of management in Houston who was an OSS propagandist. He set up a radio on Saipan that broadcast music and antiwar messages to Japan.

David Brodie took a communications crew into China by way of Burma. "I had an engineering officer who was an expert in explosives," he said. He instructed the engineer to erect a transmission tower in "a rice paddy that had been fubricated with night dew for centuries."

The engineer, he said, decided to blast a hole for the transmitter pole by using a metal pipe with explosive in it, a so-called bangalore torpedo. The blast blocked the road and covered Mr. Brodie with a film of what had been in the rice paddy.

The first blocked car was carrying General Donovan.

" 'Brodie, I'd ask you to come closer, but I can't stand it,' " the general told him.

"It was a lot of fun," Mr. Brodie said.

Dan Pinck, then just 18, brought with him to the OSS a Boy Scout handbook that a neighbor in Bethesda, Maryland, had assured him would be helpful anywhere.

"I was given millions of dollars and a crate of condoms to give to Chinese leaders," he said. "I didn't even know what they were for."

He was also told to send back a map showing Japanese emplacements in a Chinese town, but since he did not know how to draw a map, he turned to the Scout manual. Using a section called "Getting to Mrs. Nestor's Farm," Mr. Pinck carried out his order.

Angelo Lygizos, who runs a restaurant in San Jose, California, and was born in Greece, wound up in the OSS because General Donovan wanted people who spoke foreign languages.

"We trained at the Congressional Country Club," Mr. Lygizos said, referring to a club just outside Washington. "We learned how to kill people with a knife."

Did you kill people? he was asked. "Oh, yes," he answered. "Oh, yes."

Peppino Puleo, a retired Detroit police detective, recalled the Sardinian operation that Mr. Corvo had mentioned.

"We were captured by the Italians two days later," he said. The capture made the Axis governments fear an invasion, and they sent two divisions to Sardinia when the United States and Britain were invading Sicily.

"We expected to be shot the next day," he said. They were not.

Mr. Puleo now thinks that his group was supposed to be captured and held in the custody of an anti-Fascist police commander. The official kept them from being shot but warned the Germans that an invasion of Sardinia was imminent, thus tying down two Axis divisions while the main body of Allied troops hit Sicily.

DO NOT REVEAL MILITARY INFORMATION
The Associated Press

William J. Casey, once a member of the OSS and now head of the CIA, at a gathering of World War II spies.

Polls Lift Challenger in California Governor's Race

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

EUREKA, California — The banquet room of the H&O Townhouse Restaurant seems to quiver with the hopeful noise of 100 small-town Democrats greeting their unlikely hero. He takes the podium, moving with the awkwardness of a rusty mechanical man, until an unexpected gleam animates his usually immobile features.

"Let me hear you say 'Yeah!' " shouts the tall figure in the immaculate gray suit.

Come again?

Could that be Thomas Bradley, former police lieutenant, four-term mayor of Los Angeles, the meticulous administrator and soporific speaker to whom pep and soul have always seemed alien? Tom Bradley is many things, but Stevie Wonder he is not.

Yet here in this rough-edged coastal town, enjoying another surge in the northern California timber economy, the mayor is enjoying himself, letting his surprising rise in the polls and his successful media gambits wash away the pessimism of a campaign for governor that has often seemed virtually hopeless.

When he ran for governor four years ago, leading in the polls over a bland state attorney general named George Deukmejian, Mr. Bradley had a chance, the professional analysts said.

California voters have had their fickle moments and what has happened in the polls recently is enough to inspire an uncharacteristic 'whoopee' from Mr. Bradley.

AP

Thomas Bradley

Overconfidence, an ill-fated gun-control initiative and a Republican ballot-by-mail blitz denied Mr. Bradley the victory he expected by a margin of 100,000 votes.

To Mr. Bradley, the margin was heartbreakingly thin, but Mr. Deukmejian has made few mistakes as governor. And now, less than two months before the Nov. 4 election, the governor has $10 million in campaign funds, a 2-to-1 advantage over Mr. Bradley, that helps compensate for any lack of charisma.

So why is Mr. Bradley laughing? Between angry denunciations of Mr. Deukmejian as "heartless" and "uncaring," he milks the banquet room with jokes, ad libs and confident prescriptions for a California led by Tom Bradley.

The local pulp mill shooting white-yellow smoke up over the Pacific ought to be enough to discourage him. California has another boom going, this one touching even this frequently depressed community of loggers, fishers and small businesses. August unemployment for the state was only 6.7 percent.

"The economy is better now than four years ago," said Robert Barnum, a Republican running his timber business a mile from Bradley's banquet hall. "That will accrue to the governor."

That a healthy economy helps the incumbent, that rich campaigns buy potent television time, are all part of the canons of California politics. Yet voters here have had their fickle moments, and what has happened in the polls recently is enough to inspire an uncharacteristic "whoopee" from Mr. Bradley and to convince Mr. Deukmejian he may need all $10 million to win.

In May Mervin Field's California Poll gave Mr. Deukmejian a margin of 22 percentage points. By August that had shrunk to 11 points. More recently, the Los Angeles Times Poll reported a 9-point margin, 45 to 36 percent, while the pollster Steve Teichner, on KABC-TV and in the San Francisco Examiner, said the margin was only 6 points, 45 to 39 percent. Bradley aides were congratulating themselves on campaign tactics that put the governor on the defensive, even if his natural advantages still loom large.

An early summer advertising blitz called Mr. Deukmejian a shameless polluter, accepting campaign contributions from manufacturers in return for gutting toxic-waste regulations. Mr. Deukmejian pointed to his support for several measures to ease the state's toxic-substances problem, but the damage had been done.

Kristy Flynn, the Deukmejian campaign press secretary, dismissed the narrowing poll results as a statistical anomaly caused by different ways of handling undecided voters. "Bradley's base has not grown," she said.

Mr. Bradley has launched other assaults on Mr. Deukmejian. He has called for stronger anti-drug programs and chided the governor for pushing a state prison site in Hispanic East Los Angeles, a move that may cost Mr. Deukmejian some Latino votes.

If Mr. Bradley's momentum continues, he may force Mr. Deukmejian into a debate on statewide television.

But Ms. Flynn said Mr. Deukmejian will not debate. "Given the Bradley campaign tactics of personal attack and distortion," she said, "we don't see that any purpose would be served by it."

Seemingly lost in the excitement over the narrowing gap between the two candidates is the rarely mentioned question of Mr. Bradley's race. Like the Michigan Republican gubernatorial nominee, William Lucas, Mr. Bradley could become the first popularly elected black governor in U.S. history.

Expert Says Study Underestimates U.S. Homeless

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A recent study concluding that the United States has about 350,000 homeless people has been challenged as a serious underestimate.

The challenge was made by Richard Applebaum, a sociology professor at the University of California at Santa Barbara. It supported assertions by some activist groups that two million to three million people are homeless.

The challenged study was written by Richard Freeman, a Harvard University economist. After surveying the homeless in New York City he found that, for every homeless person sleeping in a shelter, 2.3 others were on the street.

Applying that ratio to the people known to be using shelters nationally, Mr. Freeman concluded that the number of homeless nationwide in 1985 was 350,000.

Mr. Applebaum said Mr. Freeman's numbers were far too low because he had based his research on New York City, which has many shelters and therefore is not a typical community.

In Brazil, New Denials Of Atomic Bomb Plans

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — After the revelation in the press of a remote Brazilian Air Force base with a hole deep enough to test an underground nuclear device, it was reported recently that the navy was building a secret uranium enrichment plant that could provide fuel for a nuclear submarine.

As in the past, when such reports fed speculation about Brazil's nuclear intentions, senior government and military officials have again denied that the country was moving toward building an atomic bomb.

"There is absolutely no possibility that we will produce nuclear weapons," President José Sarney said recently. "What we cannot renounce, of course, is the right to dominate the nuclear cycle for peaceful purposes. We cannot abandon nuclear research."

Foreign diplomats said they had seen no evidence that Brazil had decided to build the bomb, although they said the government was clearly intent on developing the technology to do so.

Still, for Mr. Sarney, who took office in March 1985 as Brazil's first civilian president in 21 years, the news stories and accompanying rumors in recent weeks have proved doubly embarrassing.

The reports have not only complicated relations with neighboring Argentina but also underlined the autonomy still enjoyed by Brazil's armed forces.

Many officials were apparently unaware of the existence of either "the hole" or the uranium enrichment plant until the press disclosures.

Only six weeks ago, Mr. Sarney visited President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina to bury the political rivalry and military competitiveness that have existed between South America's two largest nations. In their talks, they not only agreed on closer economic cooperation but, amid pledges that neither country would develop a nuclear weapon, they also sponsored creation of a South Atlantic nuclear-free zone.

The stories published after the visit by Brazilian newspapers, therefore, had enormous impact in Argentina.

The Alfonsín government said publicly that it accepted Brazil's denials, but foreign diplomats said the latent suspicions of Argentine military officers about Brazil's true intentions were inevitably aroused.

At home, the flurry of new speculation threw the spotlight on what is known here as "the parallel nuclear program," under which Brazil's armed forces have been supporting nuclear research outside of this country's 1975 agreement with West Germany to build eight nuclear energy plants, only one of which is operating.

The air force, although denying it is preparing to explode a nuclear warhead underground, has not clarified its reason for building a deep cement-reinforced hole at its base in the Serra do Cachimbo, 800 miles (1,290 kilometers) north of Brasília.

The navy appears to have been no less surprised by the reports on its building of an ultra-centrifuge uranium enrichment plant at Ipero in São Paulo State as part of its long-term plans to build a nuclear submarine.

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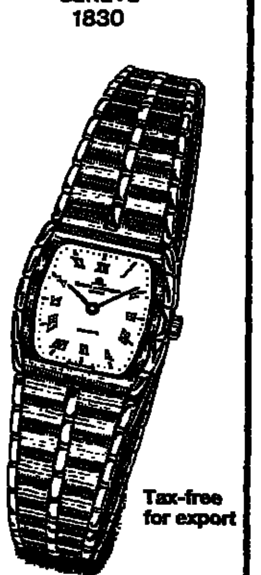

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Tambo to See Shultz, ANC Official Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — The president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, is to meet the U.S. secretary of state next month in Zambia, according to a senior official of the ANC, the most prominent black guerrilla group in South Africa.

In a British Broadcasting Corp. radio interview on Sunday, the ANC official, Aziz Pahad, said that a meeting between Mr. Tambo and George P. Shultz was discussed Saturday when Mr. Tambo held talks in London with Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Mr. Pahad said that, in the talks with Mr. Crocker, the delegations discussed Mr. Shultz's planned visit to Africa next month.

He was asked if Mr. Shultz would meet an executive of the ANC at its base in Zambia, and he said, "He is definitely going to meet a delegation led by President Tambo."

Mr. Pahad, asked if Mr. Shultz might meet Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned co-founder of the ANC, replied that the Americans "indicated they were going to see a broad spectrum of leaders in South Africa."

"We are of the opinion," he said, "that it is the people who are inside the country who will have to decide whether they will meet with the American secretary of state."

He added, "We think there is an understanding both on the British government side and the American government side that the situation is very dangerous and something must be done to bring about necessary changes."

On Saturday, Mr. Tambo also met with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman, Sondra McCarty, said Mr. Shultz "has said he's prepared to meet with Mr. Tambo and Mr. Tambo has said the same."

"It's now a question of working out the specifics," she added.

"There was a candid exchange of views on the situation in South Africa and the region," she said, "and the meeting took place in the context of preparing for a possible visit to the region by the secretary of state and was also in line with the secretary's instructions to expand the level of contacts with opposition groups."

Lingering Aftershocks in Mexico City

A Year After Quake, 80,000 Remain on the Streets

By William A. Orme Jr.
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — More than 80,000 people are still living in temporary quarters in streets and parks one year after their homes were destroyed by devastating earthquakes here, putting officials on the defensive about slow-moving rebuilding efforts.

Tens of thousands of others continue to live with relatives and friends.

In the latest effort to show progress in earthquake housing programs, President Miguel de la Madrid on Thursday presented victims of last September's quakes with titles to 6,300 new federally built apartments, bringing to 23,600 the number of families officially said to have received permanent new homes.

The president proclaimed a day of national mourning on Friday, the first anniversary of the quakes, and radio stations went silent for one minute at 7:18 A.M., the moment when the first quake struck.

The Sept. 19 quakes caused more than $3 billion in physical damage in the capital and killed about 20,000, according to foreign diplomatic analysts, United Nations researchers and independent Mexican experts. Other estimates range from 10,000 to 40,000 killed, but last week the government said only that death certificates had been issued for 4,287 bodies, leading to criticism that it is trying to play down the extent of the disaster.

In all, government officials estimate, the back-to-back quakes, which together measured 8.1 on the open-ended Richter scale, left about 90,000 families in need of housing aid. Another 52,000 apartments will be completed before next Sept. 19, administration officials say.

But that will still leave at least 10,000 families without homes, fully two years after the disaster, the officials acknowledge.

The government had first promised to provide housing by last Christmas. But while 12,500 unoccupied state housing units were quickly handed out to homeless government employees, according to official accounts, construction of most new housing projects did not get under way until Easter.

Cuauhtemoc Abarca, the coordinator of a coalition of organizations representing the homeless, led protest marches against the program's slow progress, bitterly criticizing the government's decision to spend international aid to rebuild schools and hospitals instead of housing.

"This money was given to help the people, the victims of the earthquake, and the government kept the money for itself," he complained.

Mexican officials vehemently defend their management of foreign disaster aid, noting the absence of substantial complaints from donors. The new housing drive was initially impeded not by a shortage of funds but by bureaucratic conflicts that have since been resolved, they contend.

"At first, there was a lot of confusion and a lack of organization," said Gabino Fraga, deputy minister of ecology and urban development. "It took us six months to get a housing program together. But you have to appreciate the earthquake's magnitude. It was the strongest ever to occur in such a densely populated urban area."

The new apartments are tiny by middle-class Mexican standards, with barely 500 square feet (46.3 square meters) of floor space.

But for most, the new units are an improvement over the far smaller quarters they had occupied in decaying buildings sometimes decades or hundreds of years old.

"The new place looks pretty good to us," Eduardo Rosales, a mason, said after moving into a new apartment building with his wife and two children two weeks ago. "We have water, we have electricity, and it is going to be ours."

The government is selling the new apartments through long-term, low-interest loans, with payments not to exceed 30 percent of the monthly minimum wage.

Pretoria Bolsters Black Police Ranks

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Police Force is giving a crash three-week training course to 1,000 newly recruited black constables who will bolster regular police forces in controlling unrest in the country's black townships, government officials have confirmed.

A police spokesman said Sunday that the "special constables" would have the same law enforcement powers as regular policemen, who normally undergo a year's training. They will be armed with revolvers and *sjamboks*, the flexible, rawhide truncheons used in breaking up disturbances and illegal gatherings.

Brigadier Jap Venter, the police spokesman, said there was "nothing sinister" about the accelerated training program. "They are simply being trained to make the long arm of the police force a little bit longer," he said.

The recruits, who will work under the supervision of regular members of the national police force, were being given special training designed to stem the influence of radical black nationalists in the townships, according to the South Africa Press Association, an independent news agency.

General Bert Wandrag, head of the police counterinsurgency unit, said specific assignments had not been allocated but added, "Obviously, we will use the constables where we have more problems than usual."

Community leaders in black townships have complained that poorly disciplined and undertrained black Municipal Council policemen — known locally as "blackjacks" — have precipitated street battles by panicking and firing weapons indiscriminately. Those policemen normally undergo a year's training.

General Wandrag said, "The special constables will work under the supervision of ordinary members of the force and they will have basically the same powers as regular members of the police."

A police spokesman said the new recruits, who will graduate at the end of this month, are being trained at a site adjoining the Koeberg nuclear power station in western Cape Province.

The site was selected because it had living quarters formerly used by construction workers, the spokesman said.

The minister for law and order, Louis le Grange, said last week that the government has begun an expansion program to bring the national police force up to about 80,000 members. South Africa currently has about 1.6 policemen for every 1,000 citizens. The initial goal is to raise the ratio to three policemen for every 1,000 citizens, government spokesmen said.

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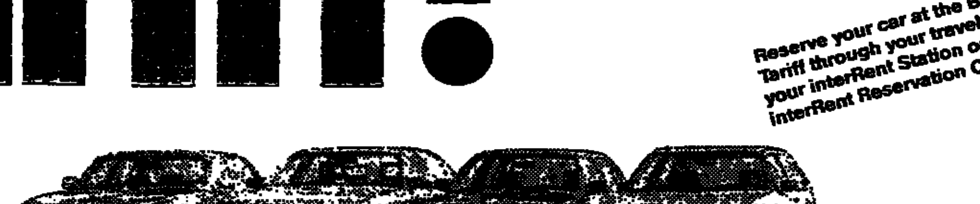

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16	Plessey Co. plc	U.K.	250.0
17	Cap Gemini Sogeti	France	245.1
18	Atlantic Computers plc	U.K.	224.4
19	Norsk Data AS	Norway	219.8
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Source: Datamation, August 1986

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Inconclusive Gulf War Enters 7th Year With Only Vaguest Signs of an End in Sight

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — When illumination flares popped and shells fell along the 733-mile border Monday morning, Iraq and Iran entered their seventh year of war.

No quick or conclusive end is in sight and the safest prediction may be a prolongation of the costly conflict.

But there are a *few* signs that the deadlock might end or, at least, that the Gulf war might dwindle into a sort of undeclared peace, according to several military analysts and foreign experts.

Since July 23 the Iraqi Air Force, which has almost total air superiority and freedom of action, has used more aggressive tactics against Iran's oil industry, these analysts said. While in previous years efforts to block Iranian oil exports had been largely ineffective, such "low and slow" bombing could tighten the economic screws on Iran if it persists.

There seems to be little chance that the war can be won by ground combat, and Iraq is not even trying to do so. It has adopted an almost entirely defensive posture since 1982 and seldom even tries offensive ground operations.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq "seems to have an unwritten contract with the Iraqi people," a Western expert said. "He will try to limit casualties, and they will continue with a war of which they are very tired."

The Iranians, on the other hand, have shown a dogged willingness to undertake offensive thrusts.

Almost no one doubts that the Iranian forces, which are an unorthodox mixture of volunteer militiamen and the remnants of the regular army, will stage a sizable attack, possibly before the annual rains begin in November.

Moreover, Iran showed an unexpected ability to reinforce success and to gain a tactical victory in February, when it surprised the Iraqis by pushing troops across the Shatt-al-Arab, the broad shipping channel leading from the Gulf.

The usual military opinion, however, is that a sustained attack and extensive advances are probably beyond the ability of the Iranian forces, which have limited armor, even more limited spare parts and no demonstrated aptitude for handling the logistics needed for a sustained offensive.

So the common opinion remains that the war can only be concluded politically. But this does not simplify or clarify the outlook.

Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has not wavered from his insistence that Iran will not make peace until President Hussein and his "clique," which apparently means his entire top leadership, are overthrown.

Reuters
Saddam Hussein

Tabriz
TURKEY
Lake Urmia
Kirkuk
IRAN
Kermanshah
IRAQ
Baghdad
Tigris River
Dizful
Euphrates River
Ahvaz
Khorramshahr
Shatt-al-Arab
Basra
Abadan
0
100
MILES
KUWAIT
WP

AP
Ayatollah Khomeini

And because Iraq is one of the most controlled societies in the Middle East, diplomats think it very unlikely that Mr. Hussein will be overthrown.

Iraq is hoping for the death of the ayatollah, who is now 86. And it is thought likely by many in the West that his successors might be less relentless in prosecuting the war.

But the evidence is not persuasive. The other conservative religious leaders in Iran tend to say that continuation of the war is vital to maintaining the Islamic revolution.

Although casualty figures of one million have been published, the best-informed sources are very dubious about so large a number. A military expert said an estimate of 100,000 Iraqis and more than 200,000 Iranians dead "is probably a safe figure." Many wounded Iranians die as a result of rudimentary evacuation and medical treatment.

The war began when Iraq crossed the international frontier in force on Sept. 22, 1980, although Baghdad argues it began with frontier shelling by Iran on Sept. 4.

Iraqi forces made quick but shallow progress, occupying the city of Khorramshahr. They failed to take Abadan and did not reach the important cities of Dizful and Ahvaz.

After a period of sometimes heavy but usually deadlocked combat, Iran began a series of counterattacks in 1982 that in a few months drove the Iraqis from Iranian soil in the south. In the central sector of the front, Iraq withdrew to the international frontier.

Iran has had the initiative in the ground war ever since this change. But by then Iran was beginning to suffer from a severe shortage of parts for its planes and tanks and even items such as tires for fighter aircraft.

Unlike Iraq, which has a reliable source of resupply from the Soviet Union and France, Iran has had to make do with a trickle, rather than a predictable flow, of equipment from such sources as North Korea, Libya, some East European nations and even Israel.

This year Washington officials revealed that China had concluded an agreement to supply some arms to Iran. Some officials said the agreement included a Chinese copy and modification of the Soviet-designed MiG-21 fighter. Artillery, ammunition and assorted other materiel has apparently already begun to arrive in Iran, some sources said.

Although the two nations were roughly equivalent in air power in 1980, attrition, lack of parts, purges of pilots and poor maintenance have greatly reduced the number of airworthy combat planes in the Iranian Air Force. Many analysts think Iran has no more than 60 to 65 usable fighters and only a handful of flyable American F-4s and F-14s. One expert thinks the fleet is now under 40 aircraft.

Iraq is estimated to have between 450 and 600 combat aircraft, including about 50 French Mirage F-1s that have performed well in combat.

Until recently the Iraqi numerical superiority was not decisive because pilots were using very conservative tactics, apparently because of a political decision to hold down attrition of aircraft and pilots.

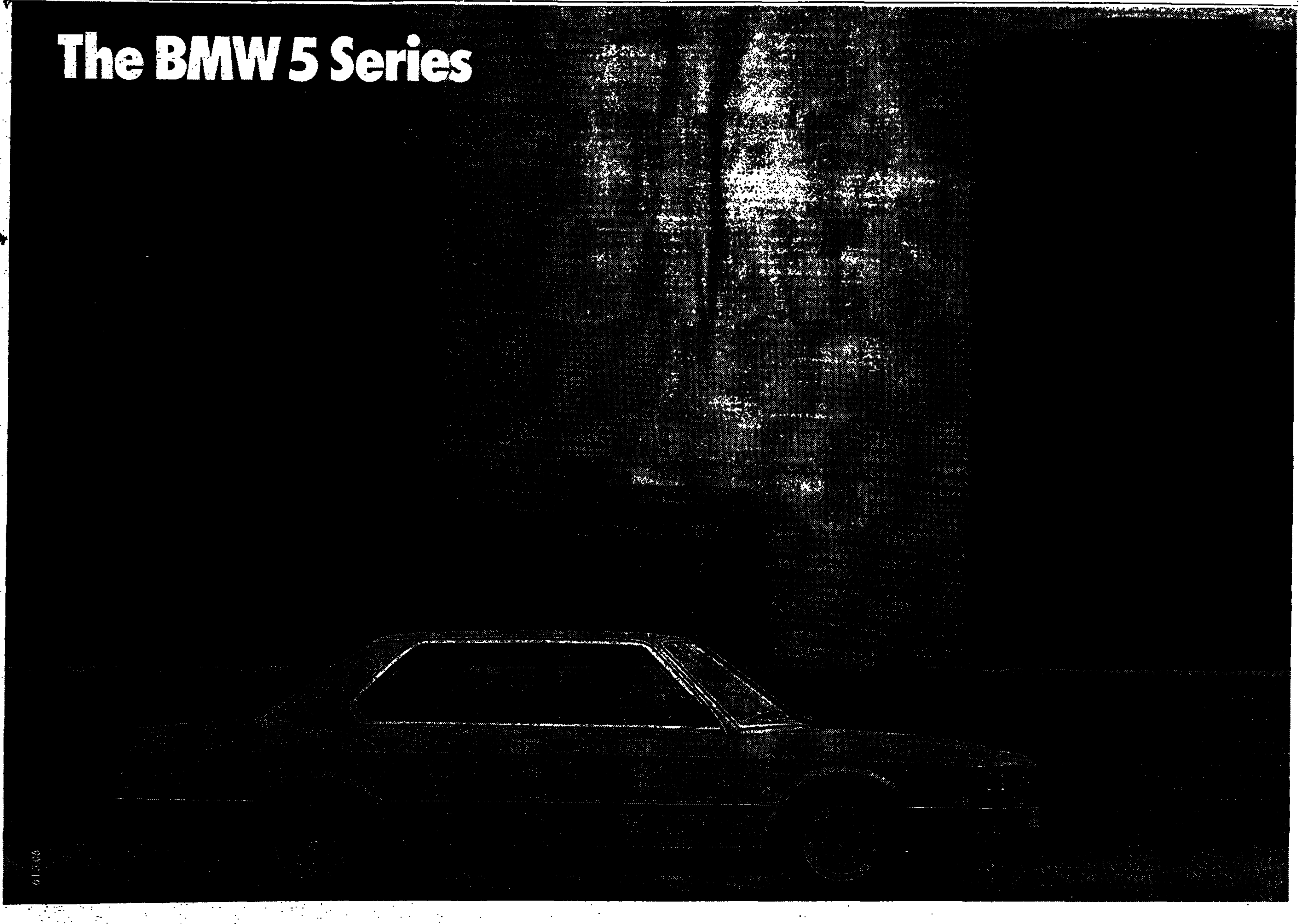
But after Iraqi troops captured and then lost the abandoned Iranian border town of Mehran earlier this year, the air force command was given greater freedom of action, diplomats here believe. In recent days the Iraqis have staged low-level attacks on Kharg Island in the northern Gulf, from which most of Iran's oil has been shipped. They have also hit refineries and a power station in Tabriz.

"They are doing much, much better," a Western official said. "Apparently those raids did a great deal of damage."

U.S. Senator's Wife Injured

United Press International

FAIRFAX, Virginia — Shirley Metzenbaum, 64, the wife of Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, a Democrat of Ohio, was in critical but stable condition on Monday with head injuries after falling off her bicycle on Sunday while on an outing with her husband and friends, hospital officials said.



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OPINION

Daniloff: Still a Prisoner

Two days of intense talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, concluded with Nicholas Daniloff still a prisoner. Mr. Shultz reported that despite hard American concentration on the case, it still was not resolved and still stood in the way of a fruitful summit meeting. Mr. Shevardnadze hinted at a possible solution "without pain in the interest of both countries" and added, "Please give us a chance through diplomatic channels."

None of this is especially encouraging. As the days go on, however, with Mr. Daniloff still not a free man — he is no less a prisoner for Moscow's having made the American ambassador its surrogate jailer — one thing has to be kept in mind. Some observers of the case are taken by the evident similarity of certain circumstances of the arrest of Mr. Daniloff and of the Soviet UN employee arrested in New York. For instance, both had documents planted on them. But there is a deeper, truer difference, and it is that the Soviet was unquestionably a spy who was going about the business of espionage, while Mr. Daniloff was unquestionably an innocent journalist. The Soviet suspect knew what documents he was going after: Nicholas Daniloff did not.

Exchanges of spies are a familiar enough feature of Soviet-American relations. But Mr. Daniloff is not a spy: President Reagan gave his personal word on it. In grabbing him, the Soviet government created a whole new category of trading bait. The effect is not simply to chill the Western press corps in Moscow. It is also to aggravate the risks of all innocent foreigners there. In that sense the Daniloff arrest went far to steal foreigners' passports and to leave them exposed to the same total official arbitrariness that Soviet citizens must bear all their lives.

"Diplomacy" is still at work in the Daniloff case and also, it seems, in respect to the 25 Soviet diplomats Washington recently ordered out of the Kremlin's United Nations mission as spies. The Soviet Union protests that it already, on its own, has met the new ceiling on United Nations staff that Washington set last March. Mr. Shevardnadze termed the expulsion order "a block to the summit." He appeared to be indicating that even though preparations for a summit meeting otherwise appear to be proceeding, Moscow would first have to determine that its interest in its UN mission had been satisfied.

The terms of reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia are said to be coming within mutual reach. In Stockholm, an East-West agreement (it would be a Reagan first) is virtually complete on adding a layer of international notification and on-site inspection (this would be a Soviet first) to the measures that East and West already take to learn of the other's military movements in Europe. The Geneva nuclear talks are active. These various things are important, in different degrees. In normal circumstances there would be reason to pursue them with all deliberate speed. But the framing of Mr. Daniloff is not a normal circumstance. It would be a great loss if the Kremlin's obstinacy in lowering the obstacle it alone raised, by arresting an innocent American, got in the way of these other projects. But of course it would be a greater loss if it did not.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

A Military Revolution?

When President Reagan decided to invade Grenada in 1983, the Pentagon could have sent in the marines, who specialize in such operations. But that would have denied other services a piece of the action. So the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a horse-trading committee of service leaders, patched together an army, navy and marine force which shambled to the inevitable victory.

To prevent such planning in the future, Congress last week passed a landmark military reorganization law. The act shifts influence from the service bureaucracies by transferring some powers to commanders in the field, some to a strengthened chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

In Grenada, army and navy officers failed to attend each other's planning sessions. Their units carried incompatible radios and, at least once, attacked each other's positions. When army helicopters were unloading wounded on the USS Guam, the navy commander was ordered not to refuel them; funding plans had not been worked out. The 7,000 men, almost the size of the British force that defeated 11,000 Argentines in the Falklands, took three days to subdue 50 Cuban soldiers and a few hundred lightly armed construction workers.

The errors in Grenada were similar to those experienced in Vietnam and the hostage rescue mission to Iran. The disunity in combat reflects peacetime arrangements. Theater commanders, known as commanders in chief, or cincs (pronounced "sinks"), are nominally in charge of all units assigned to them but have had little real control. Officers look to their own services for promotion and the services discourage activities that warp traditionally separate roles.

In budgeting, the services favor their own interests. The commander of America's forces in Europe might prefer more transport planes, the commander in the Pacific more landing craft. Each of the Joint Chiefs tends to be reluctant to support strategic plans or interservice needs that conflict with his own. As General David Jones, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs, has noted, the group's advice "is often watered down and issues are papered over in the interest of achieving unanimity."

The bill that President Reagan is expected to sign soon gives the cincs new powers over personnel and budgets. It strengthens the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, making him alone the chief military adviser to the president and secretary of defense. The chairman is also charged with developing strategy and plans in the national interest.

The next time the president orders a military operation, a single commander will select and deploy his forces according to battlefield needs, not service politics. At least, that is the revolution the new bill promises, and it may one day make the difference between defeat and victory.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Whaling 'for Science'

Great progress has been made in protecting whales, but more needs to be done. Iceland and South Korea continue to slaughter several species by pretending to do research. Other nations will follow their example if not stopped.

The International Whaling Commission gradually reduced the quotas for hunting the most endangered whales until, in 1982, it declared a moratorium. Its aim was to let the whale stocks recover and give scientists time to assess their prospects. Some nations abuse the regulation that permits some whaling in the cause of science. The data that these allegedly scientific expeditions produce, while not worthless, are unneeded.

More than half a million whale carcasses have been available for scientific scrutiny over the past 50 years. The need for more records of sightings and breeding patterns does not justify killing more whales. The motivation of those still hunting is transparently commercial.

Iceland, vigorously proclaiming its "scientific" service, is looking to sell whale meat to Japan and Norway, in violation of a new international resolution earmarking byproducts "primarily" for local consumption. When threatened with sanctions under the United States's Pelly Amendment, Iceland grudgingly agreed to consume 51 percent at home, and it has launched an "eat whale meat" campaign.

South Korea already has a large enough domestic market to use the same ploy. Its cruel techniques of slaughter and its vague scientific goals, the U.S. Commerce Department has warned, could lead to sanctions. The Koreans have for the moment stopped killing rare minke whales but Seoul has made no final decision.

Norway, one of the last whaling nations, has been pressed to dismantle its commercial fleet and, after the United States moved toward sanctions, promised to cease commercial whaling by the end of next year. But it, too, aims to substitute a lethal "scientific" program.

America's whaling commissioner, Anthony Calio, and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige have worked to discourage abuse of the program. But they are hampered by the lack of regulation of whaling for science. The commission needs to tighten the rules and monitor all proposals. Anything less damages not only the whales but also the reputation of science.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Comment

GATT: For Once, Consensus

The most ambitious international trade negotiation since the Second World War has been set in motion in Uruguay. Ministers of the 92 nations which subscribe to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be congratulated for a double success. Not only is the agenda the broadest in the GATT's history, but it has all the marks of positive consensus, not merely of defensive compromise. By overcoming deeply felt differences, especially between North and South, ministers in Punta del Este have sent a signal to the world that the open trading system can be revitalized in such a way as to reinforce, not drag down, growth and stability in the world economy.

The depth of consensus has surprised even those who helped to achieve it. This is perhaps the most important result so far: that the credibility of the GATT itself has been restored. The U.S. administration has been given the armor it needs to deflect the missiles of a protectionist Congress and political leaders everywhere a shield with which to resist their industrial lobbies.

— *The Financial Times (London).*

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Helping the Poor Nations in Ways That Last

By Gro Harlem Brundtland

The writer is the prime minister of Norway, and is chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The leaders and people of African nations set out with great hope to develop their majestic continent and to improve living standards. Their development efforts began to take root and grow — only to be choked, as vines choke a young tree, by falling prices of commodities, rising debts and misdirected aid projects.

It is not just economic development that is at risk in much of Africa. Social development, political stability and peace are endangered. During recent conversations with many African leaders, I discovered the depth of their concern about what was happening to their continent, as well as their determination to adjust their development plans to the requirements of changing times.

Agreement is emerging about the need for greater investment in land management and services, provision of tools, fertilizer, irrigation — and, perhaps above all, for reform of inequitable land holding systems and pricing policies. African leaders are speaking more forcefully about promoting family planning and educating rural peoples. I find such consciousness and commitment promising. But development is a responsibility of the international community, not just the poor countries. I believe that we of the West, we of the industrialized donor nations, should rethink our role in Third World development.

What good does it do to force a developing country to distort its use of land resources, clearing forests and replacing food crops with cash crops to repay loans, if this eventually results in the need for more relief aid? And what good does it do to dump agricultural surpluses on a recipient country at prices that drive local farmers out of production if this, too, creates a need for more relief aid?

Where is the common sense in the fact that industrialized countries, at the height of the flow of aid to Africa, were taking more money out of the continent than they were putting in?

The time has come to push the idea of sustainable development. In the Third World, this requires, first, the elimination of poverty and deprivation. It requires the conservation and enhancement of the resource base that alone can ensure a permanent elimination of poverty.

> *Why force an indebted country to replace its food crops with cash crops, if this results in the need for more relief aid?*

Sustainable development requires a broadening of the concept of development so that it covers not merely economic growth but social and cultural development. Most important, sustainable development requires the unification of economics and ecology in decision-making at all levels. The issue is not merely one of a link between environment and development, but between these two and the threats to world peace.

With environmental degradation deepening in many parts of the world, it is likely that hazards to peace will multiply, with military means being used (or threatened) to tackle nonmilitary problems. Unless we deal with environment and development far more seriously than we do at present, such threats could become a reality and shatter peace; but sustainable development and wise environmental management can help.

The World Commission on Environment and Development was created three years ago from the feeling that the machinery created by governments and the world's multilateral system for the management of the planet was not working. It was necessary to rethink development and environmental issues from new perspectives; we were invited by the United Nations General Assembly to propose national strategies and new forms of international cooperation.

We have held hearings in far corners of the globe, we have listened to presidents and peasants, farmers and foremen, the privileged and the poor. If one powerful impression was made on myself and the commission's 20 other members, it was how terribly urgent it is for us all to relate to, and interact with, one another.

North or South, East or West, our lives are permanently linked. Africa's ordeal of drought and famine may be a turning point, a shock that will bring men and nations to their senses. This wonderful planet has been likened to a living organism. In Africa it has called to us with a warning that applies to everyone, everywhere.

We are not, and never can be, masters of the Earth. We are merely a part of the Earth's intricate life-supporting networks. The land was here before us; it will remain long after we are gone.

It will sustain us if we take from it only our share — and with our ingenuity and organization, we are capable of making that share provide a good life for every man, woman and child. If Africa can help the rest of the human family to understand this, then we have come a long way.

International Herald Tribune.

The Electoral Stakes in '86 Are Not All Found in '88

By David S. Broder

This is the first of two articles.

TRAVERSE CITY, Michigan — When Vice President George Bush came here last week to plug the candidacy of William Lucas, the black Republican nominee for governor of Michigan, a well-wisher at the back of the room said, "Next time, you can speak for yourself, George."

Across America, party activists and political junkies are eager to get to "next time," to the 1988 presidential race. It is not just the eager long-shot candidates like Pierre S. du Pont 4th, the former Delaware governor who could not wait until the 1986 election was over to announce his presidential bid; it is as if the whole political community were willing the 1986 election off the screen so the 1988 contest could begin.

This ignores, or minimizes, the real and intrinsic importance of the 1986 contests. And it dangerously exaggerates the extent to which any candidate of either party can convert success this year into a starting advantage for the 1988 race.

Before we get caught up in the campaign hype, let us sort out what is at stake in 1986. Start with the Democrats, for their equation is simpler.

They already hold the House of Representatives, and realistically can expect to add only marginally to their majority. No big deal there.

They enjoy a 34-16 advantage among governors, and with 15 Democratic incumbents not running for re-election, that edge is almost certain to diminish. But the brightest of the non-retiring Democratic governors — men like Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, Bill Clinton of Arkansas, James Blanchard of Michigan and Mario Cuomo of New York — are strong favorites for re-election. The Democrats will not lack for resources at the state level.

The key contest for them is the fight for the Senate, where Republicans now hold a 53-47 majority. With 22 Republican seats at stake, and only 12 Democratic seats on the ballot, Republicans must win 56 percent of the contests even to squeeze out a 50-50 tie (which Mr. Bush, as vice president, could break in their favor).

That is a large order, but not impossible. Republicans have good-to-excellent chances of taking over Democratic vacancies in Colorado, Louisiana and Missouri. If all three fell, the Democrats would have to take two of the three Republican vacancies (Maryland, Nevada and Arizona) and five of the nine other states where Republican incumbents seem to be in some jeopardy.

That is a challenge for the Democrats in a year when most voters interviewed in a Washington Post survey seem inclined to savor the gains of the Reagan years and to push back the day of reckoning many see coming with trade and budget deficits.

But suppose the Democrats win the Senate. What would it mean? It would mean a lot. It means elevation to committee chairmanships, and public visibility, for at least two potential 1988 candidates: Senators Joseph Biden of Delaware and Sam Nunn of Georgia. Chairmanships would also fall to such seasoned politicians as Edward Kennedy, Ernest Hollings and Alan Cranston.

It also would raise the Bill Bradley-Paul Simon-Jay Rockefeller "next generation" of Democrats to greater influence and attention; simultaneously, it would demote Bob Dole, Bill Armstrong, Jesse Helms, Richard Lugar and other Republicans who have, or could build, national constituencies for the Republican Party.

Beyond that, regaining control of the Senate would put the Democrats in charge of the congressional agenda (and the Washington media agenda) for the final two years of Mr. Reagan's tenure. That is no small thing.

It would mean that Democrats, if reasonably united, could put on the congressional calendar initiatives that Mr. Reagan would have to accept or veto — creating issues for 1988. This would include trade policy, military reform, job training, education, drug and crime control, and even foreign policy.

It also would mean that every time Mr. Reagan submitted a nomination, he would be handing over a conservative hostage to face critical cross-examination not only of his character and credentials, but also of administration policy in the nominee's field.

SENATE
CAN'T PLACE THE NAME BUT THE FACE SURE LOOKS FAMILIAR....
NOV. 4 ELECTIONS

A shift of Senate control would also give the Democrats control of the investigative staffs on Capitol Hill — an unchecked opportunity to second-guess everything from Pentagon procurement to Agriculture Department farm foreclosures — each one a potential issue for 1988.

This makes it clear why the question of party control of the Senate is indeed a large one.

But while Democrats will rejoice if they regain the Senate, the one thing that victory in 1986 will not do is make them favorites for the 1988 presidential battle.

It will not deal with any of the barriers in the way of a 1988 Democratic victory. Those begin with the fact that the "leading prospects" for the party's nomination, including the nominal front-runner, Gary Hart, are barely blips on the consciousness of the voters. Judging from interviews a team of Washington Post reporters did earlier this month, Mr. Hart, Mr. Cuomo, Mr. Biden and the rest are far less widely known than Chrysler's chairman, Lee Iacocca, a political mugwump who is the subject of a "draft movement" by Democratic operatives undissuaded by his repudiation of candidacy.

Victory in the 1986 Senate elections will not halt the erosion of the Democratic base, with New Deal voters being replaced by youngsters who idolize Mr. Reagan as their grandparents did Franklin Roosevelt and who profess no loyalty to either party.

Recapture of the Senate will not solve what some Democrats like to call the "Jesse Jackson problem," but which is, in fact, a far tougher challenge of maintaining a biracial coalition in a time when the perceptions, and perhaps the needs, of blacks and whites are increasingly divergent.

The Washington Post.

Japan's Ugly Debate on War Guilt Has a Familiar Ring

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — Japanese politics are being racked by an ugly, if esoteric, debate over the extent of Japan's war guilt and militarist misdeeds before 1945.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, himself an ardent nationalist, is under attack from extremists who want him to move further in a nationalist direction at the expense of relations with South Korea and China.

That Japan has always felt much less guilt than West Germany about past militarism is no secret. The conservatives who rule Japan, Mr. Nakasone included, have long been riled by the way Japan was branded as an aggressor after its defeat in 1945.

They argue that in trying to expand into Asia, Japan was behaving no worse than the Western colonial powers. If anything, its behavior was better, since it at least hastened the collapse of Western colonialism. That its leaders should be arbitrarily tried by these same powers after the war smacked of victors' justice at best and vindictiveness at worst.

Adding salt to the conservative wounds was the sight of U.S. reformists during the occupation revamping the social structure of the nation in an attempt to push it in a more progressive direction.

The conservatives want to set the record straight. They want a return to prewar national symbols: anthem, emperor and flag. They want school textbooks revised, to remove references to past "aggression" and to play former misdeeds down.

In particular, they want official recognition for the Yasukuni shrine, once the focus of militarist fervor, a Shinto monument in central Tokyo where the souls of Japan's war dead are said to rest.

The former victims of Japanese militarism do not see such efforts in the same light. Beijing and Seoul have been objecting to the more blatant of the textbook revisions, and have managed at times, with help from moderates in Japan, to force some revisions, including the record of Japan's colonization of Korea.

When Mr. Nakasone led his ministers on an official visit to Yasukuni shrine in August of last year, Beijing noted that among the dead he was honoring were a number of war criminals, one responsible for the 1937 Nanjing massacre in which an estimated 200,000 Chinese died.

Mr. Nakasone, who has said he gives highest priority to good relations with China, opted not to offend Beijing, an about-face that angered extreme conservatives. This included the recently appointed education minister, Masayuki Fujio, a senior member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and a man long identified with rightist causes.

In a magazine interview, Mr. Fujio gave the full litany of conservative complaints, beginning with the Opium War and ending with war trials of Japanese leaders. Inter alia, he played down the Nanjing massacre and insisted that Korea's emperor agreed to Japanese colonization in 1910.

Over complaints from Seoul and Beijing, Mr. Nakasone felt he had no choice but to dismiss the minister and offer apologies, leaving Mr. Fujio and his friends to wax indignant over this "spineless retreat" before "foreign intervention."

There is no doubt that the nations responsible for the Opium War are in no position to lecture Japan about moral rights and wrongs in Asia. The International Military Tribunal set up to try Japanese war leaders did not deliver meaningful justice, but showed, not for the first time, the profound inability of most Westerners to understand the basic workings of Japanese society.

Mr. Fujio seizes on these and several other valid points. He argues that Japan's formal acceptance of the military tribunal's verdicts, as part of the San Francisco peace package, is irrelevant because Japan was an occupied nation with no free choice; but he then makes wild statements about Korea accepting Japanese colonization, ignoring the fact that at the time of the Korean emperor's agreement, Korea was occupied by Japanese troops who had just killed his wife!

Mr. Fujio and his friends forget that both South Korea and China have a legal, not to mention moral, right to protest whenever they see some effort to play down the record of Japanese militarism. Formal repentance of its misdeeds was the condition under which Japan was allowed to restore diplomatic relations with both nations, and Japan accepted that condition voluntarily.

The current debate is a fascinating but frightening replay of the prewar debate between nationalist and internationalist factions in a dominant right, for the left in Japan today, as in prewar Japan, is a largely spent force.

After a moment of postwar glory, it is being squeezed out by several factors: factionalism, rising pride in Japan's economic strength, fading memories of wartime suffering, U.S. support for efforts to increase military spending, fear of intimidation from the extreme right and the inability of most Japanese to understand the ideological or moral basis of progressive politics.

But rightist nationalism has its factions, too. Even in the prewar years elements said Japan could realize its destiny best by cooperating with other Asian peoples. The pan-Asianists lost out, but their legacy can be seen in Mr. Nakasone's policies.

Mr. Nakasone's nationalist credentials are better even than Mr. Fujio's. In his youth he protested bitterly against the humiliation of U.S. occupation. He is deeply caught up in the mystical humbug about the beauty of tradition and the Japanese soul.

But he also has a strong internationalist streak. He patiently taught himself English during his years as a junior politician. During the 1960s, when most of the right here went along with U.S. policies to isolate China, he visited Beijing. He has now set up a committee to organize relations with China to the 21st century, and he has taken on the unrewarding task of trying to persuade Seoul that Japan wants true friendship.

But the Fujio revolt shows how hard it will be for Mr. Nakasone to control the Pandora's box of nationalism. The desire to create a new and prouder Japan is deep, and to some extent natural. But it can easily be taken over by extremists. Seoul and Beijing would not be the only governments in Asia with much to fear.

International Herald Tribune.

Peace Corps: Repatriate Its Idealism

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Peace Corps celebrated its 25th anniversary here this month, reminding us that American foreign policy is not all missiles and Stealth bombers but has a gentler side.

It was just a week before he was elected president that John F. Kennedy summoned the youth of America to get the country moving again, and dramatized the idea of a volunteer Peace Corps.

"There is not enough money in all America to relieve the misery of the underdeveloped world in a giant and endless soup kitchen," he said. "But there is enough know-how and enough knowledgeable people to help those nations help themselves.

"I therefore propose that our inadequate efforts in this area be supplemented by a Peace Corps of talented young men willing and able to serve their country in this fashion for three years as an alternative to peacetime selective service."

It was not, of course, a new idea. It had its roots in the biblical injunction, "From those to whom much is given much is required," and in the missionary tradition of volunteer service among the world's poor.

It is interesting to recall that once the Peace Corps was established, President Kennedy made two conflicting decisions in the first year of his administration.

He sent 500 additional "advisers" to South Vietnam, raising the total to 17,000; and he sent 500 Peace Corps volunteers to work in the fields and villages of eight developing countries.

As Gerard T. Rice, a young volunteer now working at the World Bank, notes in "The Bold Experiment," his excellent history of the Peace Corps: "Vietnam scarred the American psyche (58,000 dead) leaving memories of pain and defeat. But Kennedy's other initiative inspired, and continues to inspire, hope and understanding among Americans and the rest of the world. In that sense, the Peace Corps was his most affirmative and enduring legacy."

We hear little of the Peace Corps now, though more than 100,000 Americans have served in its ranks in the past quarter-century, and almost 10,000 are still in the field.

Was this merely a "bold experiment," serviceable for a time but now forgotten and irrelevant?

Much is said these days about the failure of freedom and affluence in the pursuit of happiness, and people of different political persuasions — from Gary Hart to Bill Buckley — turn repeatedly to the remedy of volunteer national service for the waywardness and permissiveness of the so-called Me Generation.

This is not new either. In 1904, William James, in an address to the Universal Peace Conference in Boston, suggested that the government should enlist young men to work among the poor and rejected people of the nation.

Later, in his famous essay on "The Moral Equivalent of War," he added: "The war against war is going to be no holiday excursion or camping party. . . . Our Gilded Youths should be packed off to coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dishwashing and clothes-washing, to road building and tunnel making, according to their choice, to get the childishness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas."

Well, they were tougher and they wrote better in those days, and James made the mistake of urging that this work be compulsory, but the search for "the moral equivalent of war" goes on and the need for volunteer service clearly exists.

We see it in the plight of our aging population, many of whom cannot afford to be sick. We see it in every slum, in every town where the facilities for transportation, housing and recreation urgently need repair.

And we see it most dramatically in the plight of our farms, whose abundant production is driving people off the land and into the overcrowded cities, while half the human race goes to bed hungry every night.

In 1951, 14 percent of the nation's people worked the land; now only 2 percent do so. Though farmers collected more than $25 billion in government subsidies this fiscal year, the rate of farm bankruptcies is the highest since the Depression.

Can we do better than this? Apply the idealism and labor and generosity of the Peace Corps to contemporary problems. Many people here think we can, and some of them even work for the government.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: The 'Tariff Wall'

[In elections on Sept. 21, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal prime minister, was defeated by the Conservatives, who opposed a trade arrangement with the United States known as the Reciprocity treaty. It had been ratified by the U.S. Congress, but had stalled in the Canadian Parliament.] TORONTO — Canada [thus] chooses the path of fiscal independence. The United States made a breach in the tariff wall to extend a friendly hand, but Canada, prosperous under protection, has rejected it. KALAMAZOO, Michigan — President W.H. Taft said: "I had hoped [the treaty] would be put through to prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be [good] for both countries. It takes two to make a bargain." LONDON — "Canadians have known," says the Daily Telegraph, "that if they threw down the [tariff] wall, they would once more become Uncle Sam's 'little brother.'"

1936: Not Just Gin Fizzes

PARIS — "Frenchmen used to think Americans were people who gulped gin fizzes with their dinners, put mustard in their coffee, chewed gum so they wouldn't be nervous, went tearing around in streamlined roadsters and, in general, were just plain crazy." It was to correct this impression that he became a reporter in America, Pierre Lamure, French writer, told the University Club [on Sept. 22]. M. Lamure said that there were two principal reasons for French misconceptions of American life. "The first is Hollywood. Hollywood is to blame for turning out films that stress the most untypical aspects of American life. The second reason is the fault of the French. Many French newspapers find difficulty in finding correspondents who can get the facts and interpret them correctly for the French public." But M. Lamure said growing international curiosity in both countries is a hopeful sign.

OPINION

Torture at 35,000 Feet — Take Pity on the Addicted

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Comes now the National Academy of Sciences with a report that reminds us that every now and then scientists tend to forget that human beings aren't squeaky wheels or guinea pigs. What the learned academy recommends is that cigarette smoking be forbidden in airplanes.

I wish that everyone in the whole world (my wife included) would stop smoking. Perhaps someday they will. In the meantime, we need to remind ourselves what smoking is, and what it does for, as well as to, some people. There are an estimated 37 million ex-cigarette smokers in America, but many of them appear not to remember how it was in the good-bad old days.

I kicked the habit at the age of 26, but even so I remember what smoking did to me. In the army, five seconds after reveille, a cigarette was in my mouth.

At college during Lent I gave up smoking until sundown. I would find myself, notwithstanding an overbearing academic and extracurricular schedule, two or three times a week at a movie house at about 4 P.M. Why? Because my generation had been trained not to smoke at movies: It was illegal to do so, and Greta Garbo or Humphrey Bogart distracted me from pain.

The purpose of this autobiographical exercise is to recall that one of the reasons we so much deplore cigarette smoking is that it is an addiction.

The doctors tell us that if smokers could be persuaded to limit themselves to 10 cigarettes per day, the human system could absorb the poison. Unhappily, the overwhelming majority of smokers exceed that limit by a factor of 100, 200, 300, 400 percent and more.

It is one thing to deplore that they should do so, and another to inform them that effective the first day of next month they are to give up smoking on a seven-hour flight from New York to Anchorage. You simply cannot do that to people who are smokers, not without turning airplane travel into torture.

When the news was given out that the academy was going to make its recommendation, there were interviews taken on the streets. Many rejoiced. One woman said on television, "It's about time!" But that is to express a distaste for smoking which is perfectly legitimate. One harbors a distaste for many things — some people don't like dogs, cats, obesity, bad grammar, film violence, film non-violence...

But the American protocol is to let people do what they want to do — which is to cast bread upon the waters, given that the same protocol permits us to be our potty little selves.

On what reasoning do the scientists rely? Well, they tell you, air circulation inside an airplane is not sufficient to contain the smoke within the narrow area of the smoker, and therefore some of it drifts out to annoy passengers, and to damage, potentially, flight personnel.

The first problem is rather easily coped with: Those with high allergy to smoke can recommend seats far removed from the smokers' section. As for the flight attendants, the study by the academy is not likely to document a noxious impact on the health of passengers by passing through an area in which people are smoking 15 days per month, for three or four hours.

The third reason for forbidding smoking is to diminish the danger of fire on board an airplane. The statistics are not handy, but if the honorable scientists can come up with a single fatality caused by someone having set a tobacco fire to a commercial airliner, I hope they will feature this in their report.

I would rather once in my lifetime be aboard a plane during a little shoot-out with a cigarette-caused fire in the corner of a cushion than be on every flight with 50 or 100 haunted souls choking for a snort of the weed and taking out their ill humor on friendly folk like thee and me.

Universal Press Syndicate.

WALL ST.
CONFIDENCE

King Sam's Grand Opening: 'Is This an American Custom?'

By William E. Geist

NEW YORK — A sparkling Coupe de Ville sporting a fur-covered dashboard and chrome-spoked wheels rolled out of the car wash in Brooklyn. Dwayne Mayhew slipped behind the wheel and said he had the car professionally cleaned every week, "because my girlfriend demands it." Sam Sherman said she must be a fine woman.

Mr. Sherman, known to many as "the Car Wash King of New York City,"

MEANWHILE

where he believes the grime is unparalleled, owns Carz-A-Poppin Car Wash Enterprises. He had waited until this moment to hold the gala grand opening celebration for this car wash because he did not want to detract from the Statue of Liberty celebration.

When Mr. Sherman opens a car wash, something he has done 27 times, even people who own no cars attend. Some of his washes resemble theme parks, like the Whale of a Wash in Brooklyn and the circus theme car wash in Queens. The one near Yankee Stadium has a baseball motif, and customers select The Grand Slam wash, The Home Run or The Triple Play, while listening to sound effects of bats cracking against baseballs and crowds roaring.

For weekends during the current opening, in a neighborhood in Flatbush of predominantly West Indian immigrants, Mr. Sherman hired a five-piece steel drum band, Randy Grant's Dynasty, dressed in shirts nearly as loud as their amplified reggae, calypso and bossa nova numbers.

Some neighbors stopped to tap their toes and a few even grabbed partners and danced, right there on the street corner, to such numbers as "Somebody Loves You, Honey."

Assemblyman Clarence Norman Jr. was due to cut a ribbon at the car wash and break a bottle of champagne across its bow — something common to water-related activities.

Simeon Carter, an immigrant from Barbados, stepped out of his Lincoln Town Car and began twirling to the music. The seven employees with rags who pounce on each vehicle emerging from the car wash began to wash and wipe to the rhythm.

"Excuse me," said William Zerphil, also from Barbados. "What is the occasion?" When he was told, he said: "I don't believe I've seen live entertainment at a car wash before," and went home to get the children. Tara Martin, recently arrived from Guyana, asked: "Would this be an American custom?"

John Litman, Mr. Sherman's partner in this car wash, drank from the VIP buffet table, laden with pastrami and Southern Comfort, and danced with passersby. Mr. Sherman, 61 years old and resplendent in a white shoes-white belt combination with lots of chain-link gold showing at cuffs and collar, smiled and clapped his hands.

He was having such a good time, he unlocked the Pepsi machine.

Mr. Sherman pioneered the "brushless revolution," when scratchy brushes were replaced with cloth material, which he has named "Soft Touch Shammy Cloth" — although a colleague said it is strips of indoor-outdoor carpeting.

"When others advertised '100 Percent Brushless,'" as one of the guests at the opening noted, "Sam went to '101 Percent Brushless.'"

In this Caribbean immigrant neighborhood, the new car wash was to be called "Carib-Clean," with palm trees and sailboats on the roof, but Mr. Sherman opted for "high tech."

"This is completely computerized," he said proudly, demonstrating the awesome power of his Compuwash system, a board with lots of blinking lights that automatically gives such services as Rust Buster to those who pay extra, and withholds them from those who did not.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Realities of South Asia

Stephen S. Rosenfeld, in his opinion column "The Face of Mother India — Defiantly Proud, Sadly Perplexed" *(Sept. 16)*, describes an India much different from the one I visited this summer. His India is one in which "caste, government organization and democracy allow discontent to be managed." In my India I encountered directly or missed by two weeks serious rioting in all the cities I visited, from the northern border to the southern tip: Lucknow, Hardwar, New Delhi, Varanasi, Calcutta, Bombay, Goa, Bangalore and others. Issues ranged from religion, language, caste and ethnic differences to politics and police brutality. Rioting took forms from train derailments to immolation of men, women and children in the streets. Indian and foreign observers have noted that the incidence and seriousness of violence in India increase with an area's socioeconomic level, a fact that bodes ill for the future.

Mr. Rosenfeld also states that "Marxist ideology and Communist Party activity appear to be on the fringe." Yet on a short visit to India's most populous state, West Bengal, he would have noticed that the Communist Party controls the state government and that the hotels of Calcutta are full of Russian political advisers.

An interview with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and a view from a hotel window do not give one an accurate picture of conditions in India.

RUSS BROADWELL.
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Regarding the report "Gandhi Assails U.S. on Pakistan N-Arms" (Sept. 13):

It may be true that the United States is doing "nothing" to prevent Pakistan from building nuclear weapons, as asserted by Prime Minister Gandhi.

But it is equally true that nothing has been done to prevent India from building such weapons. India already has a nuclear weapon potential, as demonstrated by its 1974 nuclear explosion, and has refused to join the Nonproliferation Treaty. It has also rejected Pakistan's proposal for the renunciation of nuclear weapons on the basis of reciprocity or within the framework of a South Asian nuclear-weapons-free zone. Whatever Pakistan is now doing in the nuclear field is due to a large extent to the behavior of India.

JOZEF GOLDBLAT.
Geneva.

Blame for World War III

It is depressing to read Drew Middleton's scenario of the macabre battles of World War III in his opinion column, "Why NATO, Its Fingers Crossed, Counts on the French" *(Sept. 16)*. This Cold War warrior has been earning his bread for the past 50 years by jingoistic and facile presentations that masquerade as analysis, as for example, in his reference to "any war begun by Soviet aggression into Western Europe." It is clear that he refers to any future war. That falls into the simplistic, so typical of the chauvinists: We are the good guys and they are the bad guys.

He further insults the French (whom he claims we must rely on in his grisly scenario), by calling them "maverick," and then says that relying on them for "those with long memory" will cause us to keep "our fingers crossed."

Righteousness of this kind exacerbates tensions between Western nations, as well as between East and West.

DEAN BATROUKHA.
Chamby, Switzerland.

In International Custody

The main motive behind the recent wave of kidnappings, hijackings and indiscriminate bombings, particularly in France, is to force a government to release prisoners held in its prisons. In most cases, the prisoners themselves have been convicted of terrorist action.

My suggestion is that anyone convicted of terrorist activities in any country should subsequently serve his or her sentence in a prison established and run by the United Nations. Any action taken by terrorists against a particular national government would therefore be directed against the whole international community, whose solidarity in the face of world opinion would ensure that no concessions would be made.

T.G.H. STOKES.
Le Val, France.

The Jews and Biochemistry

Michael Rosen's letter to the editor *("A Right to Assimilate," Sept. 8)* is, sadly, representative of the views of many Jews both in the Diaspora and in Israel. Those views expose again and again their proponents' ignorance of the Old Testament, of the lessons of history and, incidentally, of the more recent scientific discoveries. Mr. Rosen and like-minded Jews can most definitely live wherever they please and remain Jewish. But not because they choose to "feel Jewish," but because (and only *if*) their mothers were/are Jewish.

To be a Jew is not a matter of choice or inclination. It is not even a matter of religion. It is purely and simply a matter of one's birth. That is what the latest research in biochemistry tells us, but that *is also* what the *Old Testament* has been teaching us for some 3,500 years.

ISRAEL LANDSMAN.
West Berlin.

As a proud and passionate Israeli, and as an equally proud Jew, I was incensed at the profanities from Michael Rosen, American citizen, whose claim to Judaism sounds both pathetic and hollow. While I commend his claim to good citizenship to the country of his birth, the United States, I dare Mr. Rosen to come up with one other Jew who will join hands with him while he destroys "what is left of the Temple."

Mr. Rosen's thesis is untenable, unacceptable and unconscionable. If his intent was solely to shock, then congratulations! He did just that. But even a shocker can remain in the bounds of good taste.

RAYA GENSLER.
Herzliyya, Israel.

Bravo to Michael Rosen for his intelligent and reasoned letter asserting his right, as an American of Jewish ancestry, to assimilate with the culture of the land of his birth. As a fourth-generation American, I too assert that right.

When will people begin to understand that none of us has the slightest duty toward the past? Each of us has the responsibility of clear and independent thinking in the present, which should result in making us decent, fair and loving toward our fellow humans. Each of us has, as well, a responsibility toward the generation following our own, the duty to let children know that they must constantly question hallowed "truths" to make a better world. And after that, let's face it, things are out of our hands.

ILONA ERDOGAN.
Paris.

Pérez de Cuéllar Undecided on 2d Term

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

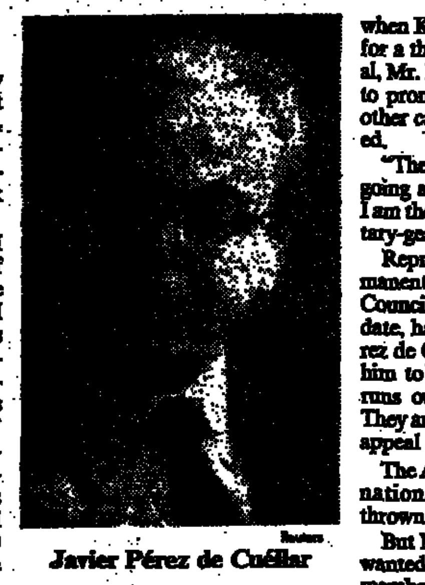
UNITED NATIONS, New York — In the face of the worst financial crisis in the 41-year history of the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar says he is not certain he will seek a second five-year term this fall.

"I don't see any reason why I should preside over the collapse of the organization," Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said in an interview. "I haven't been in the United Nations for 40 years. I'm a Peruvian diplomat. I don't have to make a sacrifice and die with my ship. That's why I haven't made up my mind."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar wants guarantees from the Reagan administration that it will pay its dues this year, despite U.S. congressional cuts that could go as high as $149 million, or 70 percent of what the United States is required to pay. He also wants other countries that owe money, including the Soviet Union, to make an effort to pay.

"If I don't have assurances of support for my next mandate, I don't know why I should stay," he said. "Even if it sounds inelegant, finances have very great importance."

The secretary-general said he was planning to discuss the crisis



Reuters
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

with President Ronald Reagan during a meeting on Monday, before Mr. Reagan addressed the UN General Assembly on its first day of debate this session. He said he was pleased that some high-ranking members of the administration had indicated to him that they would try to get at least some of the funding restored.

Unlike the situation in 1981, when Kurt Waldheim lobbied hard for a third term as secretary-general, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has refused to promote his candidacy, and no other candidate has been nominated.

"There's a lack of decency in going around saying, 'Hello, hello, I am the man you need,'" the secretary-general said.

Representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council, which can veto any candidate, have informally told Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar that they would like him to serve again when his term runs out at the end of the year. They are expected to make a formal appeal within the next few weeks.

The African and Latin American nations have also collectively thrown their support behind him.

But Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said he wanted concrete assurances that member countries would underwrite the United Nations in the years to come.

"It's not enough to send a man in a boat with the words 'We're glad you're in the boat' and then give him no supplies," he said.

Despite his reservations, say his closest aides, the secretary-general has an overwhelming sense of duty and will accept a draft for a second term in the absence of a candidate acceptable to the five permanent Security Council members. He acknowledged this sense of duty, saying, "I feel a moral responsibility not to give the appearance of deserting."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, 66, has resumed a full schedule after quadruple-bypass surgery in July, and his health does not appear to be an issue in his decision.

"I am very optimistic about my health, and my doctors say I recovered very quickly," he said. "I never thought I would have to abandon my post."

Soviet Dissident Arrives in Israel

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Vladimir Brodsky, a Jewish doctor and a founder of an unofficial Soviet peace group, has arrived in Israel with his family following his release from a Soviet labor camp.

Dr. Brodsky, 42, was a founder of the Group to the Creation of Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in 1982. Dr. Brodsky was sentenced in August 1985 to three years in prison for hooliganism.

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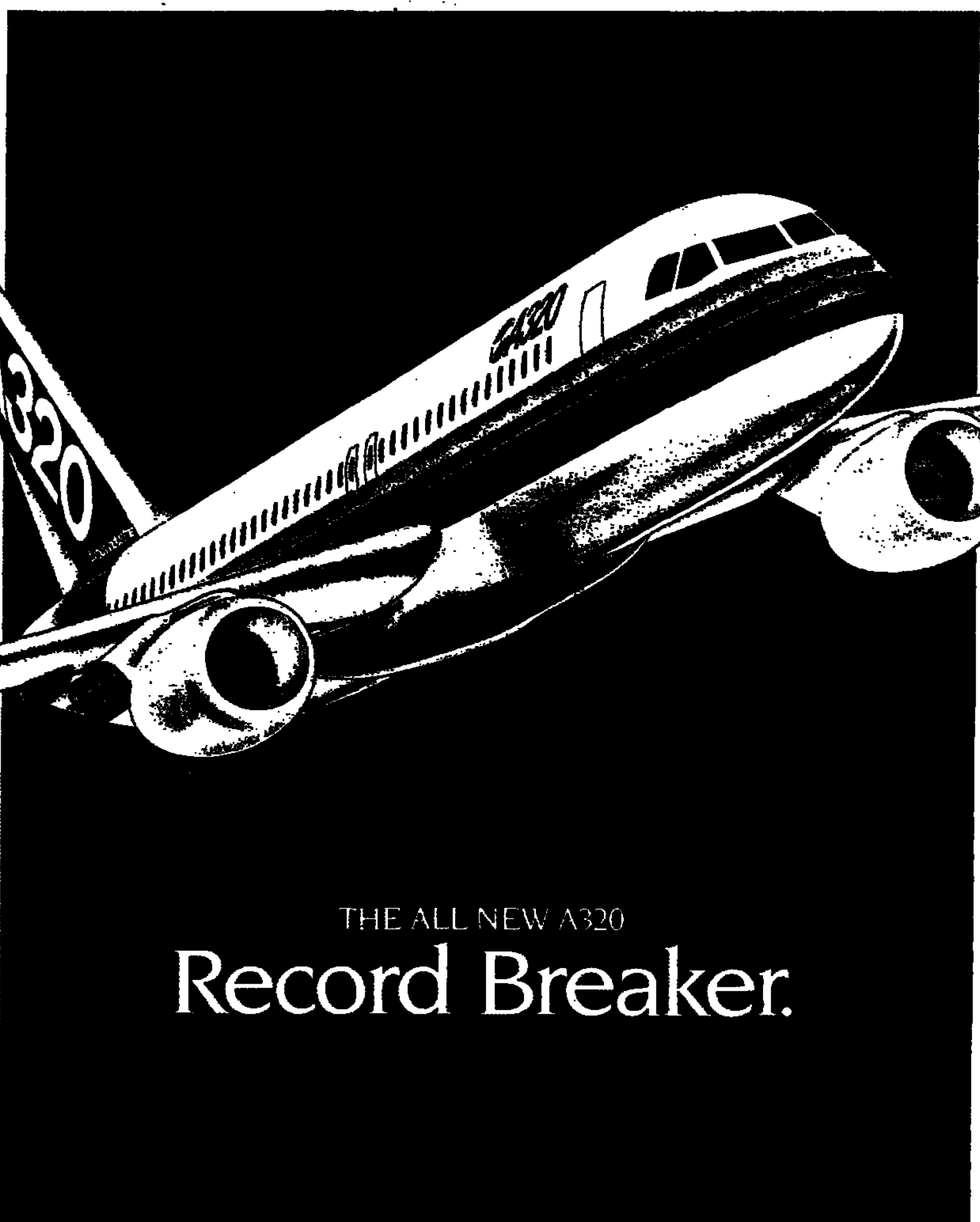

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ARTS / LEISURE

Impeccable Refinements at Barneys

Robert Levin/New York Times

Robert, Fred and Gene Pressman survey their dream.

Robert Levin/New York Times

Evening dresses by Anushka Hempel

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — After three years of work and $25 million, Barneys, the 63-year-old downtown men's discount store recently opened a seven-story women's store that is already considered one of the most luxurious in town, with fashion and merchandising personnel rivaling even Bergdorf Goodman's, the ultimate in midtown carriage trade stores.

Gene Pressman, the brilliant executive vice president responsible for this women's store, rhapsodized: "I personally think this store is going to change the face of retailing. The word 'fun' is back into shopping." Pressman knows every square inch of the new store's 70,000 square feet (6,500 square meters) and has worked relentlessly both on design and stock. He may pronounce "blouse" with two S's and get so carried away that "beautiful" becomes "byootiful" but there is nothing wrong with his taste.

Barneys for women is housed in what were once six 19th-century brownstones on 17th Street and adjacent to the men's store on Seventh Avenue, to which it is connected with a direct entrance. The white limestone, red-canopied facade has a mansard roof and runs almost half a city block. The windows, designed by a talented Englishman, Simon Doonan, who used to help Diana Vreeland with her Metropolitan Museum Fashion Institute retrospectives, are among the most imaginative in New York.

Outstanding features include miles of white marble floors, gray rugs with a Josef Hoffmann design, antique furniture from all over Europe — with pieces by Adnet and Ruhlmann, Biedermeier-style benches and a 1900 Viennese chandelier brought from Austria. An Art Deco spiral stairway "made in Maryland" is topped by a skylight, letting in a lot of natural light. Luxury boutiques — Fendi, Hermès — on the main floor are finished with windows opening on trompe l'oeil gardens. A fountain spouts in a little garden centering the lower-level bistro with banquettes and a long wooden bar.

The personal shopper's department is behind a Fornasetti screen. There is a checkroom for shoppers to get rid of bags and coats, doing away with the discomfort of trudging through a heated store. The elegant shopping bags have "Barneys New York" outlined in silver gray, the marble ladies' room features orchids in bud vases — "I want to give the best service in the world," said Gene, adding that once you get a saleslady, she is supposed to follow you all through the store.

The three free parking lots have been planted with pear trees and rhododendrons. "We wanted it to be like a little English park," said Gene.

Mostly, this is a family store done with impeccable taste and

HEBE DORSEY

standards as refined as a private home. The family consists of Gene's parents, Phyllis and Fred, his younger brother, Robert, and his two sisters Elizabeth and Nancy. Besides, Gene's wife, Bonnie, a former Ford model, is fashion coordinator of the women's division, and Robert's wife, Holly, is the company investment director.

Their personal approach explains why they hired the architect Peter Marino, normally a residential architect, who designed five of the seven stories plus several boutiques on the main floor.

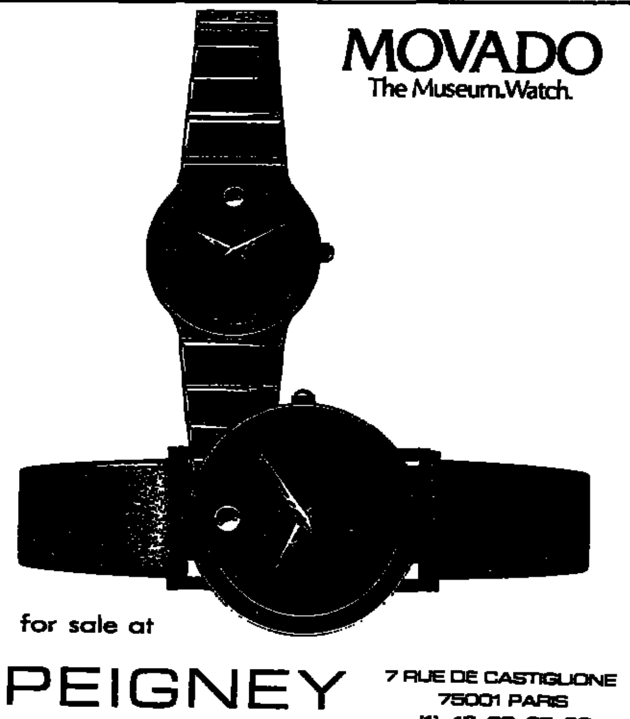
Marino, who is responsible for the New York apartments of Giovanni Agnelli, Yves Saint Laurent and Valentino, said: "Even hiring me was an extravagance. But this is the product of private people, with private money, private care and private attention. No corporation could ever have done it. The Pressmans oversaw every detail. They didn't want anything trendy. They wanted a modern, clean, classic store."

Explaining the layout of the store, Marino said that the Pressmans deliberately carved up the main floor and turned it over to several different decorators — Jean-Paul Beaujard did the café and the antiques department, Andrée Putman did the cosmetics bar and the linen department, the Japanese Setsuo Kitaoka did the beauty parlor and the CO/OP, an adjacent, 8,000 square foot cheaper-priced women's clothing store.

The choice of merchandise — with Saint Laurent, Valentino, Chanel, Lagerfeld, Armani, Alaia, Mugler, Montana, Fendi, Ferré, Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein — covers all the familiar fashion grounds, but the eclectic editing and the strong fashion point of view are at least as impressive as the decor. There are unusual departments, such as an antique couture corner with flapper dresses and old Chanels and Balenciagas. The store carries a large selection of its own private label, with distinctly lower prices.

On the main floor, Gene's mother has been collecting for five years to create an exquisite antiques and linen department, with coverlets from Wales, Moustiers ceramics, Lalique, Baccarat, Christofle from France, china from Hungary, 19th-century majolica and an impressive collection of crystal salad servers from the Paris Flea Market. Antique jewelry includes items from Cartier and Van Cleef.

Financial results have been encouraging. "The store has been opened two weeks and we're doing at least 15 percent over what we've scheduled," Gene said. "We expect that sales for 1986 will reach $90 million — $30 million for the women's store and $60 for the men's."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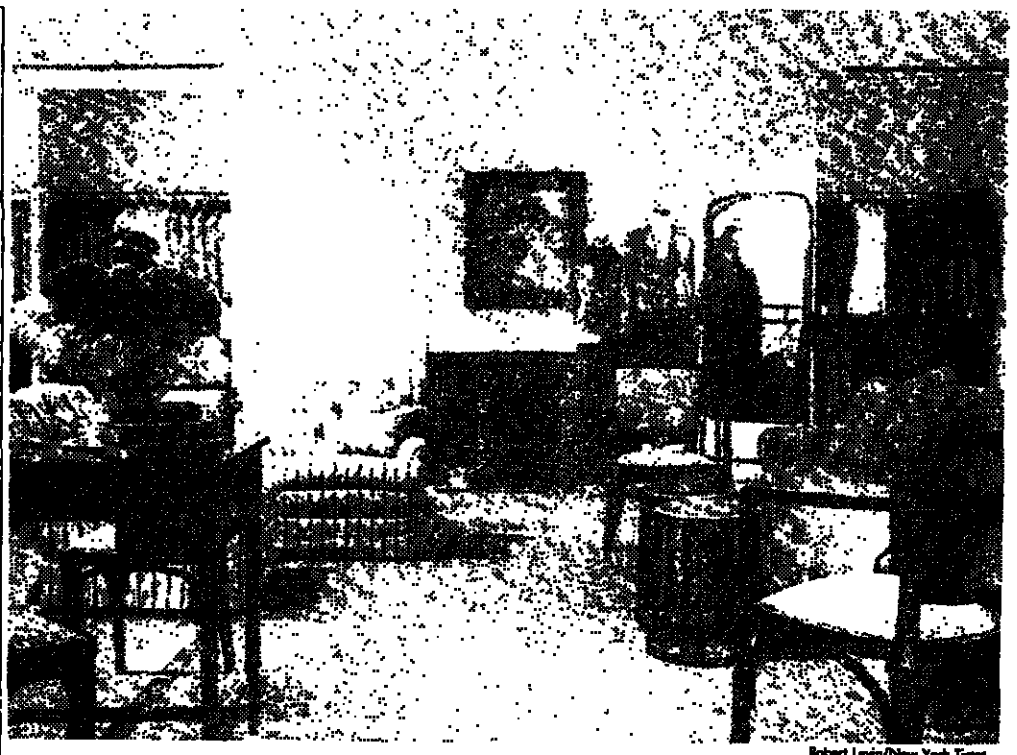
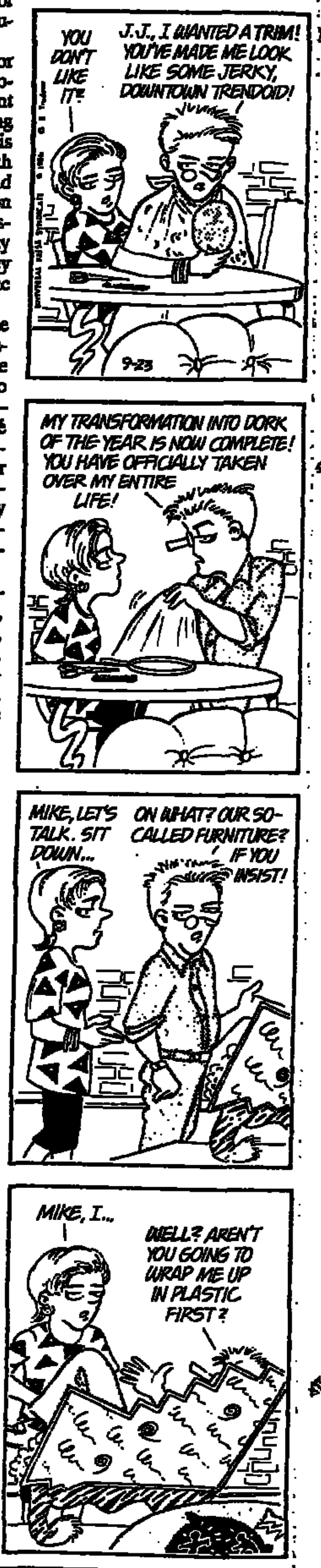


Robert Levin/New York Times

Tailoring in home comfort at Barneys

DOONESBURY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9-23
MY TRANSFORMATION INTO DORK OF THE YEAR IS NOW COMPLETE! YOU HAVE OFFICIALLY TAKEN OVER MY ENTIRE LIFE!
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ON WHAT? OUR SO-CALLED FURNITURE? IF YOU INSIST!
MIKE, I...
WELL? AREN'T YOU GOING TO WRAP ME UP IN PLASTIC FIRST?

Breakfast in Bond Street

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Tiffany's has re-opened in London's Bond Street after an absence of some 40 years, and, amid launch euphoria, has even promised to serve clients the legendary breakfast, although only once a week.

The reappearance of the store is the achievement of Rosa Monckton, 32, daughter of a viscount major-general, and former employee of Cartier, deposed King Constantine of Greece, and an unnamed Lebanese jeweler in Monte Carlo.

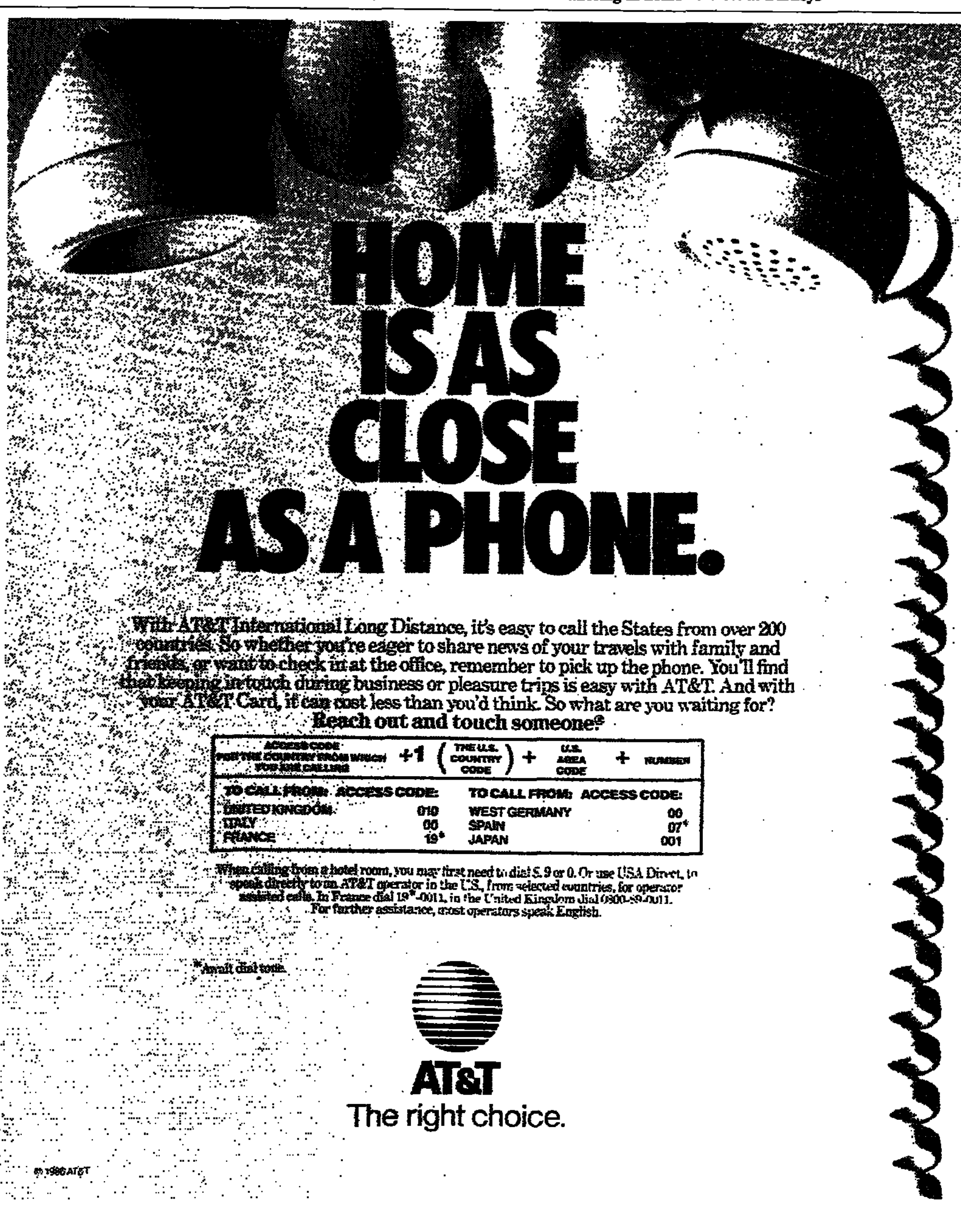
After this wealth of experience, Monckton looked around, and it occurred to her that Tiffany's should be in London. She told the company so; they replied with the suggestion that she raise the money, which she did. It is, she believes, just the right moment to be selling trinkets costing up to $600,000 in London, and, just as businessmen here are increasingly clinching deals over breakfast, she is confident they will stretch the habit to the dawn clinking of diamonds and pearls as well. "All those young City men with telephone number salaries," she says hungrily. To help snare them, champagne, croissants and coffee will soon be served from 8 A.M. on Fridays.

Paloma Picasso was at the launch breakfast, showing off some of her own spectacular jewelry, which is on sale in the store; so was the Tiffany diamond, 128.51 carats of canary-colored carbon specially flown in from New York complete with a retired policeman to guard it.

But Monckton emphasizes that, in spite of the aura of rampant luxury, not everything at Tiffany's London will cost a fortune. She is stocking playing cards and "a lot of silver jewelry," and says she wants to run a store that is fun, and not frightening.

The return of Tiffany's, chic-by-jowl with Cartier, Gucci, Hermès et al. and a rock's throw from Asprey's (one of the street's few remaining English establishments), all but completes Bond Street's restoration to its proper state of grace. For a time this was threatened by a preponderance of carpet traders and airline offices.

No one is happier about this than Rosa Monckton. "London is just like it was in the swinging sixties," she says. Or the roaring twenties, perhaps.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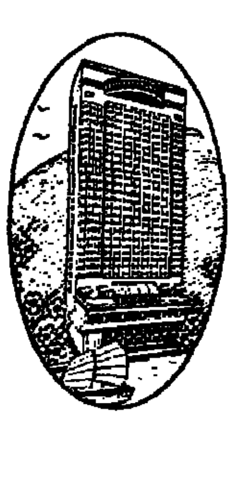

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USX Cp	135635	25⅝	23⅞	25⅛	+½
CmwE	29176	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+⅝
MesLP pf	17098	14½	14	14½	+⅜
PortGC	16119	30⅝	28⅞	30¾	+1⅝
IBM	14730	138⅝	137⅛	138⅝	+1¾
WnAirL	12390	11⅝	11⅜	11¾	
Holiday	11755	67¼	65	65¾	+1
AldStr s	11108	58⅝	57¼	58⅝	+⅞
PepsiC s	10971	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	+¾
GenEl	10482	73¼	71½	73¼	+2⅛
AnClay	10366	61	60⅝	60½	+4⅝
CocaCl s	9619	33½	32⅝	33½	+½
SterlDg	9246	44⅛	41½	43	−¼
AT&T	9225	24	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
PSInd	9134	13½	12⅞	13¼	+½

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.71	−0.02
Utilities	91.79	−0.16
Industrials	89.63	+0.13

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	126,060,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	192,676,800
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,970,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,806,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	89,031,200
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	103,981,100
NYSE volume up	93,494,880
NYSE volume down	22,392,440
Amex volume up	4,421,410
Amex volume down	2,425,500
OTC volume up	57,148,456
OTC volume down	20,224,643

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1132	775
Declined	468	793
Unchanged	364	406
Total Issues	1964	1974
New Highs	15	9
New Lows	10	18

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	135.05	133.79	135.05	+1.56
Industrials	154.36	152.96	154.36	+1.81
Transp.	114.77	113.66	114.77	+0.59
Utilities	73.43	72.53	73.43	+1.03
Finance	141.97	140.91	141.96	+1.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 19	372,602	512,311	156,483
Sept. 18	223,054	375,811	25,292
Sept. 17	347,088	457,521	90,041
Sept. 16	241,032	525,914	113,922
Sept. 15	276,382	811,504	293,188

*Included in the sales figures

Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1771.37	1797.81	1761.67	1793.45	+30.80
Trans	779.00	788.38	773.38	784.63	+4.50
Util	200.98	203.56	199.44	202.84	+1.75
Comp	699.70	709.34	695.28	707.04	+8.93

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	306	307
Declined	277	261
Unchanged	232	222
Total Issues	815	790
New Highs	12	11
New Lows	14	18

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	260.11	257.87	260.11	+3.04
Transp.	190.84	188.84	190.71	+0.69
Utilities	111.17	109.28	111.17	+1.81
Finance	27.21	26.96	27.21	+0.14
SP 500	224.93	222.20	224.93	+2.72
SP 100	—	—	223.19	+2.31

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	352.53	+3.12	345.86	286.09
Industrials	347.19	+3.22	340.42	292.12
Finance	480.86	+3.56	474.86	368.30
Insurance	428.09	+2.43	416.41	337.04
Utilities	322.69	+4.06	313.46	270.41
Banks	409.82	+7.35	396.94	296.31
Transp.	319.58	+1.71	313.07	260.85

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,226	1,127
Declined	828	932
Unchanged	2,360	2,360
Total Issues	4,414	4,419

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
HrnHar	5498	16⅜	15	16⅜	+1⅛
Wickes	5278	4½	4⅛	4¼	−⅛
BAT	4924	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
EchoB g	4271	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+¼
ImpOil g	2696	33⅞	32⅝	33½	+¾
GlfCda n	2323	10¼	9⅞	10	−⅛
SterlSft	2209	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+⅝
HmeSh s	2111	34⅜	32⅝	33⅞	+1
GlfCd pf	2110	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
Amdahl	2027	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+⅞
PlcrD g	1926	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅜
TexAir	1875	31⅞	30⅝	31	+¼
Lilly un	1832	3⅜	2⅝	2¾	+⅜
Dillrd s	1697	35¾	35	35½	+⅛
Webcor	1662	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
261.30	259.07	261.27	+2.15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Bargain Hunting Buoys NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange turned sharply higher Monday, turning in the best performance since stock prices slumped dramatically earlier this month.

Food stocks, as well as computer issues, aided the broad-based rally that followed last week's cautiousness, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average, the market's best known indicator, jumped 30.80 points to close at 1,793.45 while advancing issues led declining issues by a nearly 5-to-2 margin.

Volume fell to about 126 million shares from 154 million on Friday.

Analysts attributed the rise to bargain hunting that was encouraged by a decline in open-market interest rates.

"This was a long overdue knee-jerk rally," said Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards & Sons. "It's a very normal response to the record-setting debacle of a week-and-a-half ago."

He said that another reason for the day's rally, "is that the much feared triple witching hour is over, and it was a ho-hum affair."

That fueled some confidence in the market some analysts said. The expiration of stock index futures, stock index options and individual stock options proved to be a nonevent in a market still trying to recover from the 141-point decline of two weeks ago.

Monte Gordon, of Dreyfus Corp., said that nerves were quieted a little Monday "as some soothing words from the finance community calmed fears that interest rates and inflation would move ahead."

He noted, however, that the main force behind the rise was bargain hunting rather than economic reasoning or the program trading that had whipped the market around in the past two weeks.

Mr. Goldman said that although the Dow average was up, volume was very light and there "was no cumulative buying interest. People were buying cheap stocks," he said.

He said the market is headed for the 1,800-to-1,810 level, "but the rally will sputter out within days and then lead to lower lows."

USX Corp. was the most actively traded NYSE-listed stock, rising ½ to 25⅛ on a volume of more than 13 million shares.

The company said discussions are under way with investment banking firms to study and make recommendations concerning a wide range of restructuring alternatives. The company did not elaborate on rumors that speculators may be acquiring the stock. Those rumors boosted usx shares last week.

Shares of food companies, long overdue for an advance after being pounded by the shift away from consumer oriented stocks, registered impressive gains.

Borden jumped 1, to 42¼, and Quaker Oats 2⅜ to 68½. General Mills, which reported a rise in first-quarter operating earnings and declared a 2-for-1 stock split and increase in quarterly dividend, jumped 1 to 79½.

Ralston Purina, which made a preliminary bid for Anderson Clayton, rose 2¾ to 64⅛. Anderson rose 4⅝ to 60½, the biggest dollar gainer on the NYSE.

Technology stocks resumed the advance that began a few weeks ago. IBM rose 1¾ to 138⅝, Cray 3 to 86½, Digital Equipment 1¼ to 97, Honeywell 1¼ to 71¾ and Control Data 1⅜ to 27⅜. *(Reuters, AP).*

Continued on next left-hand page)

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.14	Earnings reports	P.—
AMEX highs/lows	P.14	Fiting rate notes	P.14
NYSE prices	P.10	Gold markets	P.11
NYSE highs/lows	P.12	Interest rates	P.11
Canadian stocks	P.16	Market summary	P.10
Currency rates	P.11	Options	P.12
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International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1986 **

Dow Soars 30.80; Story on Page 10 — 4 P.M. PRICES UP

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Institutions Seen Keeping Shares Volatile in Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — The recent volatility of the Tokyo Stock Exchange is likely to continue in coming weeks with active dealing by fund managers and institutions, despite recent falls in share prices and government warnings to cool trading, share analysts say.

Last month the 225-share Nikkei average surged more than 9 percent, to a record close of 18,936.24 on Aug. 20. But those gains have nearly evaporated, and the market was hit hard by the index's plunge of nearly 6 percent Sept. 12 and 16 — two sessions straddling a three-day holiday weekend in Japan.

The index continued to fall for two more sessions but rebounded Thursday as bargain hunters took advantage of lower prices following the four-session selloff that cut more than 1,200 points from the average, brokers said.

The central bank is reluctant to cut interest rates while share trading remains heated.

Investor confidence returned to the market Friday, and the index rose again, to close up 45.10, at 17,523.45. Some of the day's early gains were eroded by profit-taking ahead of the weekend, brokers said. On Monday, the Nikkei average rose 182.85, to 17,706.30.

Analysts said the swift run-up in August was because of active speculative trading by fund managers, who sometimes bought and sold the same stock several times in one day.

Market sources said the Bank of Japan privately told trust banks to cool their activities and the Finance Ministry issued similar warnings to securities houses. The central bank was shocked that trust banks, which should be long-term investors, were acting like traders, a source said.

THE CENTRAL BANK sees heated stock trading as a major reason for not easing its credit policies and lowering its 3.5-percent discount rate as the United States has asked, analysts said.

The bank's governor, Satoshi Sumita, has repeatedly warned investors that rising stock and land prices, which can cause an upsurge in general inflation, are one of the bank's primary concerns.

Fund managers seem to have heeded the warnings, at least in the first part of this month. Volume averaged 2.1 billion shares a day in August but has not exceeded 1.2 billion so far this month. Investment fund operators also stayed on the sidelines during the market's decline at the start of last week.

But brokers said the funds may be waiting for an opportune time to snatch up cheap stocks once the market corrects itself. The funds are big players in the market. In recent months, up to one trillion yen ($6.5 billion) of new money from the funds flowed into capital markets, of which 40 percent went into equities, Darrel Whitten of Bache Securities (Japan) Ltd. said.

Japanese companies carry only the purchase prices of assets on their books instead of real market value. Real market prices for land owned by listed companies average about 18 times the value on the books, Mr. Whitten said.

About 68 percent of all listed shares in Japan at end-1985 were held by institutions, Mr. Whitten said. "The driver of this market has been the institutions," he added.

The sums flowing into the market drove the average price/earnings ratio of Tokyo stocks to over 50 at one stage, some three times the average for New York stocks, another broker said.

Many analysts say such high ratios are unjustifiable, particularly when many major Japanese companies are posting huge falls in profit because of declining exports — a result of the strength of the yen against the dollar.

"Investors aren't paying much attention to fundamentals," said Kunio Misaki of Nikko Securities Co. They continue to buy on the basis that Japanese stocks are undervalued when corporate holdings of land and other assets are considered, he said.

"There's just a lot of money around. People are seeking gains

See STOCKS, Page 15

Japan Cites U.S. On Trade

Says Washington Is 'Not Realistic'

By Rich Miller
Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's minister for economic planning warned Monday that it would take years to solve the country's trade imbalance with the United States and urged Washington to take a "more realistic" approach toward the problem.

"It is not realistic, and it is not even a good thing, if I may say so, to rectify our imbalances too soon, too quickly," the official, Tetsuo Kondo, said in an interview.

Too fast a reduction in Japan's surplus with the United States would have a devastating impact on both countries, he said.

"American people are not too happy if they cannot buy good Japanese cars, good Japanese TVs, good Japanese things," he said.

Contrary to what the United States thinks, he said, neither a further rise in the value of the yen nor an increase in Japanese domestic demand would have a significant impact on reducing Japan's trade surplus with America, which soared to $50 billion last year.

Last week, U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d warned that the dollar would have to fall further in order to reduce the giant U.S. trade deficit if Japan and West Germany did not act to boost their economies.

"Realistically speaking, I don't think the growth of the Japanese economy would much affect our exports to the United States or our imports from the United States," Mr. Kondo said.

"And as an economist, I am not too optimistic that a further appreciation of the yen will significantly affect our trade imbalances."

The Japanese minister warned the United States against seeking what he called short-term, easy answers to reducing the bilateral imbalance. "We have got to be realistic," he said. "We shouldn't be too emotional."

Although acknowledging that the trade figures on their own were alarming, he said: "The United States is buying what it likes to buy and we are selling the things we like to sell. Many people are very happy with that."

He added: "I don't know if it is a good thing for both of us to see the imbalances resolved 100 percent. We are in the situation that we have to live with the imbalances wisely."

Luring the European Moviegoer

To Battle Video, Extra Comfort, Many Screens

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

Albert Bert, right, and his son Joost in the lobby of their 12-screen Decascoop movie house in Ghent, Belgium.

GHENT, Belgium — Unlike most movie theaters in Europe, Ghent's Decascoop sells popcorn. And beer. It also seats 3,600 people in 12 separate screening rooms.

The large number of screens almost guarantees that if one show is sold out, there will be another movie to the patron's liking, according to the Decascoop's owner, Albert Bert. If there's a wait, the viewer can have a drink in one of the several sunken lounges spread around the cavern-size lobby.

Equal parts nightclub, cafe and shopping mall, the Decascoop is one of the world's largest movie complexes, according to industry observers. It is also an example of how European theater-owners are responding to increased competition in the entertainment business. After losing a large part of their audience to television, surviving theaters are now battling the effects of videocassettes and cable television, and owners find they must use more imaginative methods to attract the public.

"If you've got some new form of competition against you like video, you've got to fight it," said Barry Jenkins, managing director of the British division of Cannon Group Inc., the American film company. "You've got to give an awareness to the general public that it is worth going to the cinema."

Cannon recently bought Screen Entertainment Ltd., Britain's largest filmmaking and theater company. That acquisition, along with others, gives Cannon almost 500 movie screens. Cannon has embarked on a program of refurbishing and equipment replacement, and also has plans to build 11 new cinema complexes in Britain, each with the average of eight screens.

"We are spending money, at long last, on cinemas, which I'm sorry to say hasn't happened in many, many years," Mr. Jenkins said.

Similar modernization programs are underway in Italy and the Netherlands, where Cannon has also bought several theater chains in recent years. Els Rooth, a Cannon managing director in Amsterdam, said the company was also thinking about joining other investors to build new complexes with theaters, restaurants and bars to lure customers.

At the same time, Cannon's Dutch unit is focusing on less dramatic changes, like improving staff politeness, that it hopes will keep moviegoers coming back. "This was not given so much attention in the 1970s and early 1980s," Ms. Rooth said.

Those years, according to figures collected by European film industry associations, marked the continuation of a steady decline in movie attendance that began after World War II.

Movie admissions in West Germany dropped from 141 million in 1980 to 104 million in 1985. In Spain, the decrease was even sharper, from 176 million in 1980 to 100 million in 1985.

In France, the admission figures rose in the early part of the

See THEATERS, Page 15

USX Announces 30-Day Study of Restructuring

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — USX Corp., acknowledging rumors of a takeover attempt and heavy trading of its stock, announced Monday a 30-day study to possibly restructure the energy and steel company.

"The management of USX believes that the market value of its shares has not reflected the value of the corporation's assets and businesses," the company said.

USX, formerly U.S. Steel Corp., said it has started discussions with "prominent investment banking firms" to study and make recommendations on "a wide range of restructuring alternatives to enhance shareholder value."

A company spokesman, William E. Keslar, declined to identify the banking companies involved.

David M. Roderick, chairman of USX, said the company would "take all appropriate steps to make certain that its shareholders will reap the benefits of its tremendous asset base."

He also said the company was committed to protecting creditors, employees and pensioners.

USX noted and discounted recent reports that its pension fund is over-funded by as much as $2.5 billion.

"The corporation's independent actuaries have indicated that a termination of the USX Pension Fund would not result in a significant cash reversion to the corporation," USX said.

The announcement was USX's first public response to Wall Street speculation that USX might soon be the target of an attempted takeover or forced restructuring.

The speculation began Aug. 20 when USX said it was told by Robert Holmes à Court, an Australian financier who has waged hostile takeover attempts in the past, planned to buy up to 15 percent of its 257 million common shares outstanding.

Rumors escalated last week when, according to Wall Street sources, financiers Carl C. Icahn of New York, Texas oilman T. Boone Pickens Jr. and Irwin L. Jacobs of Minneapolis all purchased major stakes in USX, parent of the largest U.S. steel company.

Those reported purchases, together with heavy trading by professional takeover speculators, sent trading volume in USX's stock soaring above 15 million shares Friday. For the week the stock gained $5 a share.

USX stock advanced further Monday on the New York Stock Exchange to end at $25.25, 12½ cents higher than Friday's close.

Analysts have estimated the value of the company at as much as $40 a share. Others said it might be worth less if oil and gas prices remain weak.

Wall Street has speculated that a USX restructuring might take the form of a stock buyback, a spin-off of its oil and gas operations to shareholders or the sale of its ailing steel business.

"They could do any of a dozen different things. That's why it's going to take them 30 days to figure it out," said Charles Bradford, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co. "They also want to increase uncertainty for anyone buying the stock."

USX restructured its operations in early July. It owns Marathon Oil Co., Texas Oil & Gas Corp. and U.S. Diversified Group, which includes chemicals, construction and real estate.

(AP, UPI)

U.S. Trade Deficit Souring Relations With European Allies

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — A year after Britain, France and West Germany joined with Japan to help the United States devalue the dollar to improve its trade performance, the persistent U.S. payments deficit is again souring relations between Washington and its principal European allies.

With the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit continuing to widen despite a sharp drop in the dollar's value, Washington is confronting West Germany and the rest of Western Europe with a stark choice — either adopt more expansionary economic policies or the dollar will be forced down even further.

While Japan has just announced a package of measures designed to stimulate its flagging economy, West Germany and other European countries are standing pat, citing the fear that too much economic stimulation could result in a new round of inflation.

At the same time, the European Monetary System has been put under stress by the dollar's 40-percent plunge against the Deutsche mark in the last year. The mark has been pushed up in value by an inflow of speculative capital in recent months, meaning that the central banks of other European countries have had to intervene to keep their own currencies in alignment.

Tensions sharpened perceptibly last week after the West German Bundesbank reiterated that it saw no need to cut interest rates. The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, responded with a public warning that the dollar might need to fall even further.

His remarks, as intended, promptly sent the dollar into a tailspin, pushing it below 2 DM for the first time in nearly 6 years.

[The dollar rose sharply in Europe and in early U.S. trading Monday following Sunday's announcement by European Community central bankers that they would intervene in currency markets to halt its fall against the Deutsche mark. The U.S. currency, which surged to as high as 2.07 DM in Far Eastern trading from Friday's close of 1.9865, was trading at 2.03 DM late in the day in Europe.]

In Bonn, as well as in other European capitals, officials say Washington's latest exhibition of strong-arm diplomacy is causing concern for a number of reasons.

European officials and economists point out that, after a slow start, their economies are picking up and that further stimulation would be dangerous, jeopardizing

NEWS ANALYSIS

painful progress in strengthening public finances and reducing inflation.

There is resentment, too, at Washington's failure so far to tackle its huge budget deficit, which is widely seen as a major cause of its poor trade performance and a threat to international economic stability.

In particular, there are fears that Mr. Baker's attempts to talk the dollar down further while the budget deficit remains large will do little to improve the United States's trade performance and may send the dollar into a free fall.

Many European officials and economists see similarities between Washington's financial diplomacy today and in the 1960's, when the United States was forced into a chronic trade deficit because it was spending heavily on the Great Society domestic programs while also financing the Vietnam War.

The United States then forced its allies to accommodate the deficit, either by revaluing their currencies and accepting a loss of export competitiveness or by accepting an inflationary flood of dollars into their economies.

Evidence that key European economies are now performing more strongly than widely perceived has been building in recent weeks.

After contracting in the first quarter, the West German economy rebounded strongly in the second quarter, showing a 3.3-percent rise from a year earlier.

More important, internal demand — the measure of West Germany's ability to generate self-sustaining growth instead of living off exports — is rising at a 4.5 percent annual rate compared with a paltry 1.7-percent increase a year in 1984 and 1985.

West Germany's merchandise-trade surpluses continue to grow, however, reaching a record $5.3 billion in July.

But the government argues that this is the result of a fall in the value of imports brought about by the declining dollar and weak prices for oil and other commodities.

In France, Britain and Italy, economic activity is also picking up after a weak start this year.

■ **Trade Figures Misstated**

A quirk in government figures understated the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit in June and July by nearly $3 billion, the Associated Press reported Monday, quoting the Democratic staff of the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

U.S. exports to Japan in those two months were inflated by a one-time sale of gold bullion that actually added little to the U.S. economy, the report said.

Instead of the overall trade deficits of $14.2 billion in June and $18 billion in July reported by the Commerce Department, more meaningful figures would be closer to $16 billion and $19 billion, the report contended.

U.S. Wants Tourism Put on GATT Agenda

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — The United States will seek to include tourism in the next round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a Reagan administration official said here Monday.

Donna Tuttle, U.S. undersecretary of state for commerce, said tourism required international guidelines because of the variety of barriers it faced from some governments in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The barriers included limitations on the amount of foreign exchange that citizens were allowed to take abroad and taxes for foreign travel, measures that Mrs. Tuttle described as protectionist.

"Such measures reduce international travel and spending. Even though they may not be intended to, they have the effect of protecting domestic tourism industries at the expense of tourism in other countries," she said.

Mrs. Tuttle, in Singapore for the 56th annual congress of the American Society of Travel Agents, said: "We need to elevate tourism to the bargaining table between countries." She added: "World leaders tend to dismiss tourism as a leisure-time activity and fail to realize that it is also both an industry and an important source of foreign exchange, tax revenue and employment opportunities."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — Sept. 22

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.29	3.34	112.98 *	34.52 *	0.1636 *	—	5.448 *	140.125 *	148.98 y
Brussels(a)	42.005	61.27	20.7275	6.335	3.0023 *	18.35	—	25.707	27.36 *
Frankfurt	2.03	2.962	—	30.56 *	1.448 x	88.53 *	4.824 *	124.83 *	1.32 *
London (b)	1.458	—	2.9615	9.683	2,042.50	3.3443	61.325	2.3875	223.785
Milan	1,400.10	2,041.00	698.45	211.00	—	611.44	33.304	854.27	9.118
New York(c)	—	0.6909 ≠	2.0295	6.6375	1,400.50	2.293	42.065	1.6383	153.30
Paris	6.636	9.676	3.2728	—	4.7405 x	2.8973	15.791 *	4.0594	4.317 *
Tokyo	153.80	226.55	75.19	23.02	10.89 *	66.57	363.16 *	93.50	—
Zurich	1.639	2.3921	80.495 *	24.675 *	0.1169 *	71.435 *	3.892 *	—	1.0669 *
1 ECU	1.031	0.7086	2.093	6.849	1,444.97	2.3646	43.3825	1.6867	158.309
1 SDR	1.21285	0.8314	N.Q.	8.04847	1,486.75	2.7774	50.9458	1.9857	186.536

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.475

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.9588	Fin. markka	4.82	Mex. peso	745.00	Soviet ruble	0.6776
Austral. $	1.6129	Greek drac.	132.20	Norw. krone	7.336	Span. peseta	131.50
Austr. schil.	13.95	Hong Kong $	7.803	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.907
Belg. fin. fr.	41.85	Indian rupee	12.71	Port. escudo	144.55	Taiwan $	36.78
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,644.00	Saudi riyal	375.00	Thai baht	26.055
Canadian $	1.387	Irish £	0.7294	Sing. $	2.1725	Turkish lira	687.35
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4841	S. Afr. rand	2.2339	UAE dirham	3.672
Danish krone	7.6685	Kuwaiti dinar	2.292	S. Kor. won	876.40	Venez. boliv.	20.20
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.6285				

£ Sterling: 1.881 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — Sept. 22

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6⅛-6¼	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 5/16-4 7/16	10 5/16-10 7/16	7½-7¾	7¼-7⅜	6⅛
2 months	6 3/16-6 5/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	4¼-4⅜	10 5/16-10 7/16	7½-7¾	7¼-7⅜	6 3/16
3 months	6-6⅛	4 9/16-4 11/16	4¼-4⅜	10 5/16-10 7/16	7½-7¾	7¼-7⅜	6 3/16
6 months	6-6⅛	4½-4⅝	4¼-4⅜	10 5/16-10 7/16	7½-7¾	7 3/16-7 5/16	6 3/16
1 year	6 1/16-6 3/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 5/16-4 7/16	10 7/16-10 9/16	7⅝-7⅞	7 3/16-7 5/16	6⅛

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — Sept. 22

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Prime Rate	7½	7½
Broker Loan Rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
Federal Funds	5⅞	5¾
Com Paper 90-179 days	5.52	5.47
3-month Treasury Bills	5.22	5.22
6-month Treasury Bills	5.38	5.42
2-month CD's	5.60	5.60
3-month CD's	5.65	5.60
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4 7/16	4¼
2-month Interbank	4 13/16	4⅝
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.55	4.65
1-month Interbank	4.60	4.55
3-month Interbank	4.60	4.55
6-month Interbank	4.65	4.60
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	8½	9
3-month Interbank	9 15/16	10 1/16
91-day Treasury Bill	9⅝	9⅝
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7⅛	7⅛
1-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
3-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
6-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — Sept. 22

1 month	6 ⅛ - 6 ¼
2 months	6 ⅛ - 6 ¼
3 months	6 ⅛ - 6 ¼
6 months	6 ⅛ - 6 ¼
1 year	6⅛ - 6¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Sept. 22

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 5.66
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.751

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Sept. 22

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	427.00	440.50	+ 24.35
Luxembourg	441.80	—	+ 21.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	426.88	430.26	+ 8.62
Zurich	431.75	435.00	+ 3.50
London	442.25	435.50	+ 5.50
New York	—	440.20	+ 4.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

IBI Holding Company N.V.

The Board of Directors of IBI Holding Company N.V. has met in Luxembourg on September 16, 1986.

Mr. Jean-Maxime Lévêque has informed the Board that in view of his recent appointment as Chairman and Chief Executive of Crédit Lyonnais he considered appropriate to be relieved from his duties as Chairman of IBI Holding Company N.V.

Mr. Franz Schmitz, former General Manager of Swiss Bank Corporation and presently Chairman of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà S.p.A., was unanimously elected to succeed Mr Jean-Maxime Lévêque. His appointment as Chairman is effective as of September 16, 1986.

Mr. Jean-Maxime Lévêque will remain a member of the boards of IBI Holding Company N.V. and of International Bankers Incorporated S.A. Luxembourg, as well as of the various committees of the Group.

The Board of International Bankers Incorporated S.A. Luxembourg with Mr. Jean de Roquefeuil as Chairman remains unchanged.

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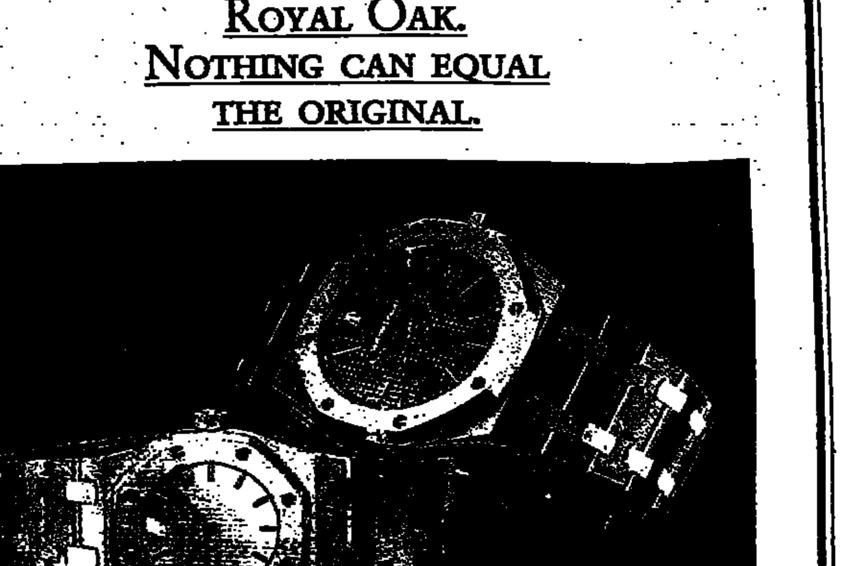

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هكذا من الأصل

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

[illegible]

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 22

Grains

[illegible]

Livestock

[illegible]

Food

[illegible]

Metals

[illegible]

Financial

[illegible]

Industrials

[illegible]

Stock Indexes

[illegible]

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

148.00	121.10	Dec	132.70	134.80	132.60	134.60	+2.30
148.95	128.00	Mar	133.30	135.20	133.30	135.15	+2.35
149.00	137.85	Jun	133.90	134.10	133.90	135.70	+2.40

Est. Sales 10,799 Prev. Sales 14,794
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,358 off 8,920

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	920.90 f	916.90 f
Reuters	1,526.90	1,509.90
D.J. Futures	127.73	127.98
Com. Research	210.94	211.35

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

Sept. 22

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

[illegible]

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 15

AmPresid	CnPw 250pr	DuqLt 250pf	FstChi adj p
Homestake	JerCenP 8pf	MesaLP n	MesaLP pf
NewmontGold	NewmontMng	PSInd 838pf	RancoInc
RobshwCon	TWA	Unit Brands	

NEW LOWS 10

AllsChalm pf	Barclays n	Ensource s	GnMotr E
LeslieFay n	NewhalInv	PubSvc Col	Radice
SooLine	ZeroCp s		

France Delays Details On Price, Currency Rules

Reuters

PARIS — France's finance minister, Edouard Balladur, has decided not to announce this week details of further deregulation of prices and foreign-exchange transactions, a ministry spokesman said Monday.

But the spokesman said the government remained committed to a year-end deadline for phasing out price controls and abolishing exchange controls "within limits normal for other Western countries."

Mr. Balladur was to have spoken at a news conference on Wednesday. The spokesman said the minister would not now have time before leaving Thursday for the meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington.

The spokesman said there was no link between the decision and pressure on the French franc-Deutsche mark exchange rate last week. The franc opened sharply higher Monday after the weekend's currency-stabilization agreement among European Community central bankers, who met in Scotland.

A Banking Survey Says Japan More Creditworthy Than U.S.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Japan has surpassed the United States as the world's most creditworthy nation, according to a survey of international banks by a financial magazine. Based on a scale of 0 to 100, with a zero representing nations most likely to default on their debts, those polled gave Japan the top rating of 95.7, with the United States second at 95.1, according to the semiannual survey by Institutional Investor.

In the previous survey of 109 nations, the United States was ranked first, followed by Japan.

In the September survey, Switzerland ranked third with a rating of 94.5, followed by West Germany, 94.2, and Great Britain, 87.5. Rounding out the top 10 were the Netherlands, 87.4; Canada, 87.1; France, 83.9; Norway, 83.5; and Austria, 83.3. The Soviet Union ranked 23rd with a 66.7 rating.

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Paris Commodities

Sept. 22

[illegible]

Asian Commodities

Sept. 22

[illegible]

London Commodities

Sept. 22

[illegible]

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 22

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Calls-Last Oct	Calls-Last Nov	Calls-Last Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Puts-Last Oct	Puts-Last Nov	Puts-Last Dec
205	16½	17¼	19⅛	—	⅛	1⅜	2¼	2⅝
210	13¼	14½	15¼	—	15/16	2⅛	15⁄8	4
215	9½	11	11½	13	1⅝	4	4⅝	6⅛
220	6⅛	8⅛	9⅛	—	3⅝	5⅝	7	8
225	3⅝	5⅝	7¼	8⅛	6½	8⅜	9⅝	—
230	7	3⅝	5⅛	6⅝	9⅝	11½	12⅝	—
235	13/16	2½	3⅝	4⅝	13½	16	17⅝	—
240	⅜	1½	2½	—	18⅝	19	22	—
245	3/16	⅝	1⅝	—	22⅝	24½	24⅝	—
250	1/16	7/16	15/16	—	31	—	31	—
255	1/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total call volume 141,916
Total call open int. 964,730
Total put volume 112,844
Total put open int. 557,714
Index:
High 222.19 Low 220.8[illegible] Close 222.19 + 2.31
Source: CBOE.

U.S. Treasuries

Sept. 22

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.24	5.22	5.38	5.38
6-month bill	5.40	5.38	5.62	5.46
1-year bill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: [illegible]

Source: Merrill Lynch.

Dividends

Sept. 22

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Amer Fed'l S&L Co	Q	.15	10-14	9-30
Allco Financial Corp	Q	.05	1-2	12-5
Combined Intl Corp	Q	.56	11-17	10-30
Holly's Inc	Q	.06	10-15	10-1
Lone Co	Q	.20	10-17	9-30
Unitil Corp	Q	.45	11-15	11-3

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

General Mills to Spend $1.5 Billion in 3 Years

Reuters

MINNEAPOLIS — General mills Inc. said Monday that it will spend $1.5 billion on its core, established and growth businesses over the next three years.

The company, which earlier reported a rise in first quarter operating earnings to $1.34 a share from $1.08 in last year's period, also declared a two-for-one stock split and an increase in its quarterly dividend on pre-split shares to 64 cents from 58 cents.

London Metals

Sept. 22

[illegible]

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

Sept. 22

[illegible]

Source: CME.

WALL STREET WATCH
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.
INCISIVE REPORTING ON TRENDS AFFECTING THE U.S. STOCK MARKETS

Cash Prices

Sept. 22

Commodity and Unit	Mon.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.07	1.33
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.75	0.61
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	76-77	77-78
Lead Spot, lb	23	18-20
Copper elect., lb	67	66-69
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4742	6.2726
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.44-47	0.41
Palladium, oz	143-146	96-99
Silver N.Y., oz	6.00	6.125

Source: AP.

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مكتبة الأهرام

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hutchison Interested in Pearson PLC

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. announced Monday that it had held talks with Pearson PLC that could lead to Hutchison's taking a substantial stake in the diversified London-based group.

Hutchison, a Hong Kong-based conglomerate, said it had acquired "over a period" of time 4.99 percent of Pearson's ordinary shares, valued at about 600 million Hong Kong dollars ($76.9 million).

"It was viewed as being timely to explore with Pearson ways to increase this investment substantially, which would lead to the creation of commercial links between the two groups in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere," the announcement said.

It said that "initial discussions" had taken place Sept. 12 in London as part of Hutchison's strategy of "examining attractive overseas investment or acquisition opportunities."

The talks, initiated by Hutchison, involved its managing director, Simon Murray, and Lord Blakenham, chairman of Pearson, the Hong Kong-based group said.

Speculation about a takeover sent Pearson shares up 22 pence to 528 pence in early trading Monday on the London Stock Exchange. The stock closed at 523 pence. It had been quoted at 393 at the start of the year but persistent takeover rumors have pushed it up toward the 600-pence level.

Hutchison shares rose 13 pence to 304 pence Monday in London trading.

Hutchison, the property, industrial and trading flagship of Li Ka-shing, a Hong Kong tycoon, said it had no intention "at this time" of taking over Pearson, which publishes the Financial Times and the Economist, and has interests in entertainment, oil, merchant banking and engineering.

"However, this current holding represents an attractive investment for the Hutchison group and places it in a flexible position which will be kept under active review," the announcement said.

Lord Blakenham has stressed that he would like to maintain the independence of his group. Pearson is planning a Far Eastern issue of the Financial Times, and is reported to be interested in acquiring Hutchison's 25-percent stake in the South China Morning Post, a Hong Kong daily.

Analysts in London said a takeover would cost more than £1 billion ($1.48 billion), a sum well within Hutchison's means. The group has £400 million of liquid capital and unlimited lines of credit, the experts said.

Hutchison said it preferred to use cash to make major acquisitions, and had no intention of issuing shares to Pearson.

Saga Plans to Expand Share Capital By 50% to Help Meet Offshore Costs

Reuters

OSLO — Saga Petroleum AS, Norway's biggest fully private oil company, said Monday that it will expand its share capital by 533 million kroner ($73.8 million), or 50 percent, through a new share issue.

The move will help the company meet heavy financial commitments on offshore projects, Saga said.

The issue will be guaranteed by 11 major Norwegian companies and Volvo AB, the Swedish automaker, which has a 20-percent stake in Saga.

The shares will be offered preferentially to existing shareholders at 60 kroner a share, Roy Halvorsen, a spokesman for Saga, said.

The sale offer will run from Nov. 17 until Dec. 1, with payment due by Dec. 10, Mr. Halvorsen said.

Saga was hit by the decline in oil prices but expects to spend 1.5 billion kroner on development projects this year, the spokesman said.

The company is still seeking a partner in the offshore industry to help improve Saga's financial situation.

"We hope to have made a decision on this matter some time this autumn," Mr. Halvorsen said.

Industry observers said the Norwegian unit of Belgium's Petrofina SA is a favored contender in a possible merger with Saga.

Enron Selling Subsidiary for $575 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — National Distillers & Chemical Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to acquire Enron Corp.'s petrochemicals unit for $575 million cash.

National Distillers also said it was seeking a buyer for the wines and spirits division on which it was founded.

National Distillers, a major producer of plastics and ethyl alcohol, said that it reached a definitive agreement to acquire Enron Chemical Corp. for cash and assumption of $34 million in industrial revenue bond debt.

Enron Chemical makes ethylene feedstocks and petrochemical products. The addition of the polyethylene capacity should make National the biggest U.S. maker of the plastic, a spokesman said.

The sale of National's wines and spirits division would culminate a long-time strategy to concentrate on the company's petrochemicals and propane gas distribution business.

Houston-based Enron announced last year that it planned to sell off its noncore businesses to reduce debt after the creation of the company in the merger of Houston Natural Gas and InterNorth Inc.

COMMODITIES

Oilseed Crops Join the Surplus Crowd

By Robert Lee Zimmer
The Associated Press

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois — American growers of soybeans face a challenge from booming oilseed production around the world.

"There is no question that the world farm surplus is spreading to oilseeds," Dennis Avery, a State Department analyst, recently told agricultural leaders from Illinois, a major soybean-growing state. "More and more countries are producing more oilseeds."

Crops that can compete with soybeans — which are valuable for their protein meal and oil content — include rapeseed, sunflowers, palm, mustardseed, peanuts and cottonseed.

Mr. Avery said the world soybean surplus had been about 10 million short tons (9.07 million metric tons) a year, but that this year's was 26 million tons despite a drought in Brazil, a major producer. Next year's carry-over could reach 30 million tons, he said.

One factor is that global oilseed production has risen nearly 15 percent in the last four years, while the processing of soybeans for oil and meal increased just 4 percent.

U.S. production of soybeans rose to about 53 million tons in 1985, from about 49 million tons in 1983.

Another factor is that countries like China, Argentina, India, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Ecuador are stepping up the production of oilseed crops, Mr. Avery said.

At the same time, the European Community is moving to use its own rapeseed and sunflowers to replace imported soybeans.

Mr. Avery, the State Department analyst, said the 1985 U.S. farm bill, which dramatically lowered grain prices in an effort to sell off the country's huge corn and wheat surplus, "will encourage farmers in every exporting country to shift plantings toward oilseeds."

New technology that improves the yield from these oilseed crops also is encouraging countries to raise them, he said.

Still, Mr. Avery said, the picture for farmers is not all bleak. World population is growing at the rate of 75 million a year and the next generation "will almost certainly be the best-fed generation in the history of the world," he said.

Vegetable oil's use in the human diet and as a feed for livestock will play an important part in that improvement, he said.

"But with better technology for millions of foreign farmers, there will be real competition for those sales increases," Mr. Avery added.

He said the key element in the oilseed surplus has been overly high prices.

"This may sound unrealistic to farmers who can't make the payments on land or machinery, but world farm prices have certainly been high enough to attract new output from willing producers," he said.

Mr. Avery said subsidies were another reason for the increase in farm production. More affluent countries sometimes offer high price guarantees and protection from import competition to their own farmers.

"The European Community offers its grain and oilseeds farmers roughly twice the world market value for all the grain they can produce," he said. "The U.S. has been one of the major farm subsidy spenders, offering its farmers high price supports, storing surpluses and diverting huge tracts of productive farmland."

Twenty-five nations now have a farm surplus, he said, and "there is no constructive use for such huge surpluses."

Subsidies in the United States have helped drive up the cost of farmland and have forced farmers to work their land intensively — managing for maximum yields "with lots of fertilizer and frequent sprays to eliminate weeds and insects. The land is too expensive to fallow or rotate crops," Mr. Avery said.

The result, he said, is that farmers have "their backs to the wall" despite the government subsidies.

"If the farmers of the U.S. and Europe are to have a real future, they will probably have to phase out the subsidies and get back to low-cost production," Mr. Avery said. "The real problem is writing down farmland values and getting back to low-cost farm management without bankrupting a whole generation of farmers."

Disneyland Talks Stall in France

Reuters

PARIS — Contract talks between France and Walt Disney Co.'s Disneyland International concerning construction of an amusement park outside Paris have stalled on a series of complex legal problems, French sources said Monday.

They said differences on the form of a definitive contract for the multimillion-dollar project could delay the signature of a final contract until at least the end of the year.

The two sides, who signed a letter of intent for the European Disneyland plan in December, had earlier set Sept. 15 as a deadline for a final round of contract talks.

OPEC Reportedly Respecting Quota

Reuters

NICOSIA — OPEC is keeping to an agreed upon limit on crude-oil production this month despite some breaches by individual members, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

The newsletter said output by 12 OPEC countries bound to the accord, reached in August in Geneva, had averaged between 14.3 million and 14.4 million barrels per day for the first half of September. The Geneva accord, which excluded Iraq, set a ceiling for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries of 14.8 million barrels per day.

Underproduction by Saudi Arabia, whose output averaged 3.7 million barrels per day in the first week and 4 million in the second, compensated for quota breaches by United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Libya, the newsletter said.

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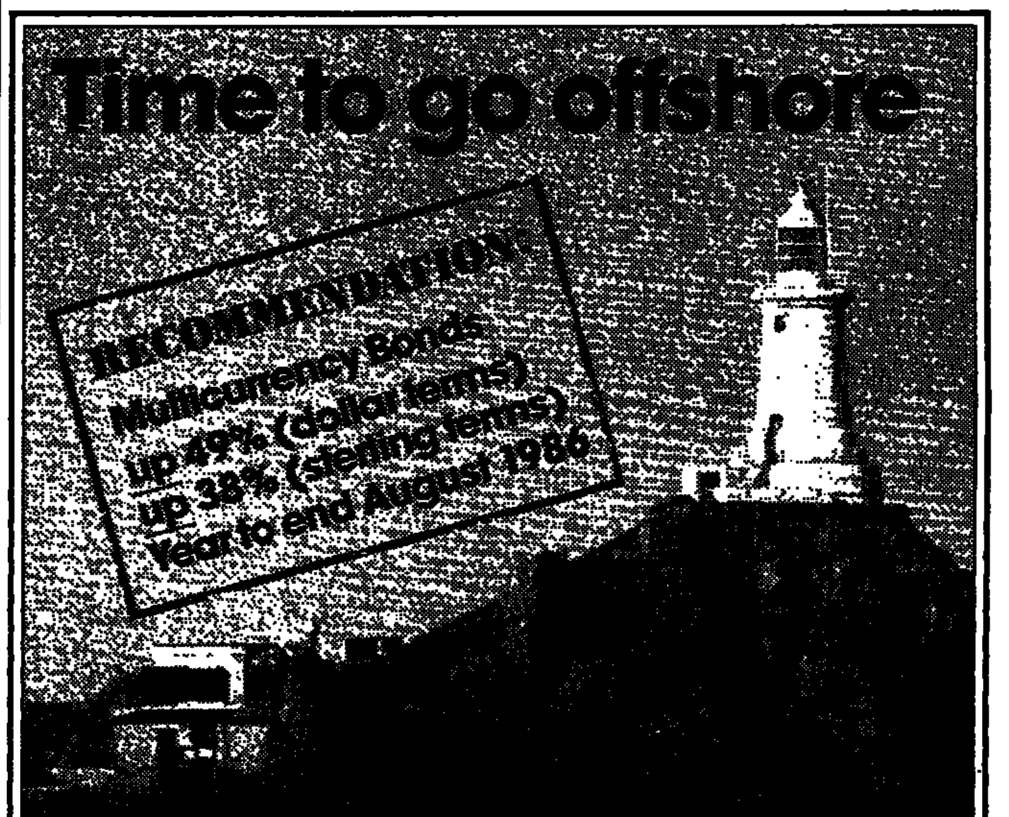

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LONDON ONLY JAPANESE ESCORT Service. Tel: 01 821 0627.

MUNICH - REMEMBER ESCORT Service. Tel: 91 23 14.

ORIENTAL ESCORT SERVICE London 01 602 4641

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
11⅛	6¾	ACI Hld				132	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	ACI pf	1.20	9.9		29	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1½	ADI				18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17¼	8⅝	AL Lab s	.12	1.0	19	15x	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
16⅛	10⅝	AMC s	.10	.9	42	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
8⅝	3¼	AM Intl			9	460	5¼	5	5¼	
30¼	24½	AM Int pf	2.00	7.9		34	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	AOI n			16	203	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
124	78	ATT Fd	5.67e	5.2		61	109¼	107	109¼	+2⅝
6⅝	2⅛	AcmePr	.04e	.9	2	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
[illegible]										

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
19¾	13½	CMarc g	.28	1.5		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
19¾	11½	CdnOc g	.44			20	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅝
37⅝	27¾	CWneA n				104	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
51¾	19⅝	CWineB			7	38	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅝
10	5⅝	Cardis			8	149	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
24⅝	13	CareB			21	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
7⅞	4	CareE B			13	225	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	3⅜	CareE A	.10	2.9	8	139	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
62	44	CareP pf	5.00	8.4		480z	59⅝	58	59⅝	+1⅜
8⅞	2	Casblan				33	7½	7	7	— ½
31¾	25¾	CasFd	2.20a	7.6		3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
18½	5¼	Centenl				25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	4⅞	CFCda n	.10e	2.0		269	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
40	27½	CenM pf	3.50	8.8		430z	40	40	40	
14	10⅝	CentSe	1.70e	13.5		20	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
		G								
7⅜	4	GRI			102	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	GTI				14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
16½	10½	GalaxC			29	16	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
1⅜	½	GalxyO				102	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22⅝	Garan	.60	2.2	31	15	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
12½	3⅝	GatLit				19	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
18½	11½	GelmS			47	48	14	13¾	14	+ ½
2⅞	⅝	Gemco				34	1½	1½	1½	
3½	1⅞	GnEmp				24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	13½	GnMicr	.10b	.7	13	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅛	4½	Genisco			16	7	4½	4½	4½	
16⅛	10	GenvDr	.20	1.4	32	44	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	GeoRes			8	12	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
5½	2¾	GeoR wt				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
19¼	2¾	LeePh wt				15	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
40¼	28	Lehigh	.50	1.6	10	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	LeisurT			11	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	23¾	LeisT pf				7	24¼	24¼	24¼	
11⅝	5⅝	Levitt			27	36	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+1
54⅞	24½	LbtFin	.50	1.3	14	18	38⅝	38	38	— ¼
2¼	⅞	LifeRst				13	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Lilly un				1832	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	9½	LinPr n				4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
14⅞	12¾	LncNC n	.81e	5.8		13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
1⅜	⅞	LncNC wt				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	4⅞	Lionel			4	1164	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
3⅛	⅞	Lionl wtA				12	½	½	½	
3¼	⅞	Lionl wtB				40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Litfld				1	3½	3½	3½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
100	68⅝	StdShr	10.50e	10.9	12	110	96½	96	96¼	
14¼	8⅛	Stanwd			96	4	12½	12½	12½	
24	15¼	StarrtH			40	26	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
9¼	6⅝	Statex				4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
35⅝	20¼	Stepan	.72	2.2	14	3	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	SterlEl				8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
21	6⅝	SterlSft			20	2209	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+ ¾
2⅝	⅞	StrutW				5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14⅝	6¼	SumtE pf	.23l			10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅝	6⅝	SunCty			3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10	SunbN n				12	10⅝	10	10	
27¼	15⅝	SupFd s	.26	1.3	16	484	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
3⅛	⅜	SupCre			33	802	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	SupInd s	.25b	2.0	9	49	12⅝	12	12¼	— ½

Key U.K. Industry Group Urges Interest-Rate Cut

Reuters

LONDON — An influential British industry group called Monday for lower interest rates, despite fears that the pound's fall last week could force Britain to raise them.

The Confederation of British Industry said after a survey of more than 1,500 British companies that lower interest rates — meaning cheaper money for investment — would cut costs and make British industry more competitive.

"Our ability to create new jobs and bring down unemployment here at home depends on overseas customers preferring our goods and services to those of other countries," the CBI said. "We must therefore try to keep down all cost increases."

Sterling slumped to a record low against the Deutsche mark last week on foreign exchange markets, prompting speculation that Britain's Conservative government might raise interest rates to support the currency.

Japan's Vehicle Output Declined During August

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's production of cars, trucks and buses declined in August for the first time in three months, dropping 3.1 percent from a year earlier to 772,128 units, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said Monday.

Production grew 2.6 percent in June and 3.7 percent in July, but it declined in the latest reporting month because there were fewer working days as a result of the summer vacation season, association officials said.

Japan's exports of motor vehicles have been sluggish as a result of the yen's appreciation against the dollar, which has made Japanese autos more expensive in overseas markets. In July, for instance, they slid 5.3 percent from a year earlier.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
21¼	15⅝	Winfin	1.44a	8.8	5	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	8⅞	Wdstrm	.40	1.8	15	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
4	1⅛	WwdeE				20	1½	1½	1½	
15¼	5½	WWde pf	.45l			1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	9	Worthn				12	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
27⅝	15⅝	Wrathr	.02	.1		72	20	19	20	+1¼
		Y								
10⅝	5⅛	YankCo			18	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
9½	7¼	YnkCo pf	1.15	12.4		3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		Z								
8⅝	2⅞	Zimer				27	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 12

AngloEgy n	ChrlFdCda n	CityGas Fla	DickenMnB g
EchoBay	EverJn B	GrangEx n g	Levitt
PizzaInn	PlacerDv g	SwiftEngy	UnitelVid

NEW LOWS 14

ADI El	BergenBrun	CoreEnt B	DesignscInd
EagleClth	FstCtrlFn wt	Intlfight Svc	Kenwin Sh
LorimarTel n	MagnetBks	MetPro	Movie Star
WinnEntB	WinnEntA		

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 22 Sept. 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	248.05
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	894.70
-(d) Conbar	SF	1419.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1225.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1520.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1341.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1063.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1753.00
-(d) SFR-BAER	SF	988.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,109.50
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,071.07
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	198,939.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	170.53
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.69
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.56
[illegible]		
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
-+(d) Concentra	DM	38.10
-+(d) Intl Rentenfond	DM	81.02
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St., St. Helier; 0534-36231		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 13.48 Offer	$	13.905
@(d) Ca.: Bid $ 15.98 Offer	$	16.490
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.5446
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	1.0054
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.5101
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0854
-(w) Long Term	$	29.12
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$	14.92

-(w) F&C European	$	27.21
-(w) F&C Oriental	$	47.16
FIDELITY POB 670 Hamilton Bermuda		
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	60.49
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	102.49
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	19.74
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$	102.70
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	87.16
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	13.58
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	12.10
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	135.23
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	42.29
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund S/S	$	11.15
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	59.60
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	16.84
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	221.68
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	22.92
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	50.43
[illegible]		
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	24.25
-(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	20.43
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.69
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.46
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	22.25
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.06
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd	$	15.16
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	54.24
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	29.43
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	70.38
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$	17.71
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	23.11
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	11.96
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	26.88

-(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.33
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	11.76
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	28.32
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	16.81
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	35.35
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg		
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$	17.43
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	44.77
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y	51.86
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y	7161
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y	23,383
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$	16.03
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	123.10
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	152.60
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	197.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	298.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	131.55
[illegible]		
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd.	$	10.40
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF	63.75
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	220.00
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SFr	132.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	191.50
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr	191.50
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr	205.00
-(d) Globinvest sh.	SFr	105.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr	209.00
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	217.50
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr	930.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
-(d) Unirenta	DM	41.00
-(d) Unifonds	DM	33.60
-(d) Unirak	DM	85.30
-(d) UNIZINS	DM	116.85

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$	33.25
(w) Acticroissance	$	107.81
( ) Actifinance Intl.	$	1020.45
(w) Activest Intl.	$	13.96
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	268.58
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$	1022.44
(r) Artane	$	2548.71
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	28.02
( ) Australia Fund	$	8.90
(b) Blue Saudi Bond Fund	$	161.66
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	130.35
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	81.98
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	$	10.32
(w) Citadel Fun.	$	1.82
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities	$	170.67
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	2787.39
[illegible]		
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	15.11
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$	1039.12
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$	28.19
(w) Target Fund	$	1031.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	71.44
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	138.61
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	189.96
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	179.51
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl	59.36
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	178.20
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$	2559.48
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$	1463.10
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1116.80
(d) UNICO Fund	DM	74.90
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$	1484.86
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$	1364.47
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm	119.48
(d) US Federal Securities	$	10.38
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	13.94
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	12.39
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	18.54

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ●● - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 19

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Lincoln S+L 97	7⅛	12-12	100.10	100.20
Linfin 95	6½	14-11	99.95	100.05
Linfin 01	7⅛	10-12	100.18	100.28
Lloyds Perp	7½	09-12	100.54	100.54
Lloyds Perpnew	6⅝	21-11	100.44	100.54
Lloyds Perp 3	5.975	27-02	100.14	100.24
Lloyds 93	7⅛	31-10	100.01	100.11
Lloyds 92	7⅛	08-12	100.20	100.30
Lloyds 04	6⅝	20-10	99.98	100.08
Malaysia 94/09	7⅝	16-12	95.00	97.00
Malaysia 08/15	6	15-10	91.00	92.00
Malaysia April/92	7⅛	09-10	99.45	99.[illegible]
[illegible]				

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Uk Sept96		24-12	99.54	99.59
Utd Kingdom 90/92	6⅝	07-10	100.22	100.27
Vereinsbank July 91	6.500	23-01	100.06	100.16
Warburg 2006	7⅛	02-01	100.04	100.14
Wells Fargo Sept97	7⅛	29-09	99.92	100.02
Wells Fargo 92	5.975	30-09	99.70	99.80
Wells Fargo 00	6⅝	15-10	99.80	99.90
Wells Fargo 14	5⅞	08-12	99.54	99.64
Wells Fargo Feb97	6⅞	12-11	99.95	100.05
Wells Fargo 97 (Cap)	6⅝	15-10	99.00	99.50
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Dollar Sharp[illegible]

NEW YORK — [illegible]

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Sharply Higher on EC Accord

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended sharply higher in European and U.S. trading Monday, but well below the peak set in an earlier, dramatic surge in Asia, as markets responded to Sunday's announcement that European Community central banks would act in concert to stem its fall.

In New York, the U.S. currency gained more than 4 pfennigs and nearly 1½ yen, to close at 2.2095 Deutsche marks and 153.30, as dealers scurried to cover short positions in the wake of the surprise EC announcement. It also jumped to 6.6375 French francs from 6.5055 and to 1.6383 Swiss francs from 1.6055, while the British pound shed nearly 3 cents, to $1.4475.

In earlier trading in Europe, the U.S. currency ended at 2.0315 DM in London, up nearly 4 pfennigs from Friday's close there of 1.9923, but sharply down from its Asian trading high of 2.0750. It also rose to 153.49 yen from 152.10.

Dealers said the surprise EC announcement, which came on the first anniversary of a September 1985 agreement among the five biggest industrial democracies to push the dollar lower, was in retaliation for recent U.S. moves to talk the currency still lower.

On Thursday, in the latest of several such pronouncements, U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d warned that the dollar would have to decline even further to correct U.S. trade imbalances unless Japan and West Germany reflated their economies to buoy domestic demand.

"The market understands now that there is a dispute between the United States and Europe" over exchange rates, said Chris Zwermann, an economic adviser at Swiss Bank Corp.

Despite the dollar's higher close, dealers pointed out that there was little movement in the currency during much of the day, reflecting market uncertainty on how to interpret the agreement and how Washington would respond to it.

Although the consensus in the market seemed to be that the agreement had not altered the underlying case for a lower dollar, they said, participants were understandably nervous and rushed to cover short positions, especially in early Asian trading.

"Fundamentally, it hasn't changed anything, but people are scared," said Martin Rieben of Union Bank of Switzerland of the EC accord, reached during informal talks over the weekend in Gleneagles, Scotland.

Some dealers were skeptical that the Europeans could bolster the dollar without U.S. support. If the market still thought the dollar was headed lower, intervention would just be a waste of central banks' foreign exchange reserves, many said.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	2.0315	1.9923
Pound sterling	1.4580	1.4765
Japanese yen	152.49	152.30
Swiss franc	1.6375	1.6090
French franc	6.6413	6.5349

Source: Reuters

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed at midday in Frankfurt at 2.030 DM, up from 1.9950 at the Friday fixing; and at 6.6360 French francs in Paris, up from 6.5320. It closed in Zurich at 1.6390 Swiss francs, up from 1.6023 there on Friday.

■ Platinum Discovery

A major deposit of platinum has been discovered in Australia's Kakadu National Park, the Australian energy minister told the Senate on Monday, The Associated Press reported from Canberra.

Federal Resources and Energy Minister Gareth Evans said exploratory geological tests showed a "significant new platinum province" in excess of one million ounces, including 410,000 ounces of palladium, a form of platinum.

South Africa, which supplies much of the world's platinum, now meets 70 percent of Australia's needs, or 13,000 ounces a year.

U.K. Presents New Program To Fight EC Unemployment

Reuters

EDINBURGH — Britain presented a new program on Monday to fight unemployment across Europe, with special emphasis on encouraging small businesses, at an informal meeting of European Community employment ministers.

Lord Young, the British employment secretary, said at the start of two days of talks in the Scottish capital that encouraging self-employment and small enterprises was the key to reducing unemployment in the 12-nation trading bloc.

"There is no longer a supply of large international firms moving around the world supplying vast numbers of jobs," said Lord Young. "We have to see self-employment and new small firms as the long-term answer," he added.

With 16 million people without jobs in the EC — 44 percent of whom who have not worked for over a year and are classified as long-term unemployed — reducing unemployment has emerged as a central political concern for all 12 countries.

The British plan, drawn up with Italy and Ireland, lays emphasis on setting up one-person businesses and encouraging young people to start their own companies.

If there is broad agreement at this week's meeting, Lord Young said the blueprint could be formally adopted when the EC's council of employment ministers meets formally next December.

Other points in the British plan include a communitywide anti-bureaucracy campaign, increasing part-time work and flexible working hours, encouraging companies to institute employee share-ownership programs and setting up national training and counseling programs for the long-term unemployed.

Rise in Wellcome Shares Played Down by Analysts

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Renewed buoyancy in the share price of Wellcome PLC, maker of a promising anti-AIDS drug called Azidothymidine, or AZT, reflects emotional interest among investors who foresee a large financial payoff for Wellcome from the drug, analysts here said Monday.

But they cautioned that a more sober examination of AZT's near-term marketing prospects shows that a steep rise in Wellcome's shares is unjustified.

Peter Woods, pharmaceutical analyst for De Zoete & Bevan, a London brokerage, said: "Wellcome's share price advance is due to emotional sentiment about AZT. Wellcome has had a good run from 180 pence to 210 pence, but any share price above that reflects a very high premium."

Wellcome's shares closed Monday at 215 pence on the London Stock Exchange, up 8 pence from Friday's close. The shares were boosted by reports from Washington late last week that AZT showed encouraging signs of containing the reproduction of the AIDS virus.

Wellcome's shares were first listed in London in mid-February at 120 pence. They rose sharply on speculation about the group's array of anti-viral drugs.

The market also has recognized Wellcome's past success in marketing the leading drug for treating herpes viruses, Zovirax. Zovirax sales jumped to around £100 million ($147 million) in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, up 61 percent from a year earlier, a company spokesman said Monday.

AZT is being tested as a chemotherapeutic agent to slow the progression of the virus that causes AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. It is not being tested as an AIDS vaccine or as a cure.

Mr. Woods estimated that, pending U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval early next year to market the drug in the United States, AZT could generate profit for Wellcome in 1988 of £5 million on sales of £16 million. By 1990, he estimated, AZT sales would rise to £90 million and profit would climb to £27 million.

Steve Plag, senior pharmaceutical analyst for Wood Mackenzie & Co. in Edinburgh, said "an extremely tentative projection would show £35 million in sales by end 1988 and profit of £8 million."

AZT is being made by Wellcome's U.S. unit, Burroughs-Wellcome Co.

Mr. Plag said reports late last week that U.S. health officials were widening use of AZT in trials on AIDS patients has sparked U.S. investor interest.

"The reason Wellcome rose to 215 pence today is because of American buying," Mr. Plag said of Monday's trading.

The Wellcome spokesman said the group would apply "within the next few weeks" for FDA approval to market the drug in the United States. He said they were indications that approval could be granted by January.

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Straights End Day With Slight Gains

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Secondary-market sectors generally ended little changed Monday, as traders in U.S. dollar bonds kept a nervous watch on the currency's performance, dealers said. Primary-market activity was light.

A dollar-straight trader at a U.S. securities house said: "Attention has definitely been on the dollar following the Gleneagles agreement over the weekend."

He was referring to the agreement among European Community central bankers at a Scottish hotel meeting to intervene in the markets to stop the dollar from sliding against the Deutsche mark.

Dollar-straight issues ended showing slight gains of ⅛ to ¼ point in places, with sentiment helped not only by the firmness of the dollar after the Gleneagles meeting itself, but also by a firmer initial tendency in the U.S. credit markets.

In the primary market, the United Kingdom's Investors in Industry launched a $96-million bond issue through Investors in Industry International BV. The five-year issue was guaranteed by both Investors in Industry Group PLC and Investors in Industry PLC.

The issue pays 7⅝ percent over five years and was priced at 101¾. The lead manager was Warburg Securities.

The issue, which one broker said yielded about 42 basis points over equivalent U.S. Treasury securities at launch, was initially trading just within the total fees of 1⅞ percent at a discount of 1⅝.

However, dealers and brokers noted that the issue suddenly soared to a high of just over the 101¾ issue price. At one stage, an offer with a premium of 2 was noted.

One broker said: "It seems there was a bit of a short in the market and there wasn't much paper around. You saw the effect on the price." Officials at Warburg Securities were not immediately available for comment.

The day's other dollar straight was a $30-million high-coupon bond issue for Orient Leasing (Caribbean) NV, which pays 10 percent over seven years and was priced at 112¾.

The sterling-straight sector initially gained ½ to ¾ point as sterling showed signs of firming against major currencies and British government issues opened with gains of ¾ point, dealers said.

However, the gains were eroded during the afternoon as sterling's trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies slipped to close at 69.5 compared with Friday's finish of 69.6 and the opening level of 69.9.

The floating-rate-note sector was steady to a shade firmer, but one trader said: "The market's still basically very nervous. You've got nearly $50 billion of debt being auctioned in the U.S. soon and that could well have an impact."

THEATERS: *Luring Europeans Back to the Movies*

(Continued from first finance page)

decade but then dropped back to 172 million in 1984, marginally lower than the 1980 level. Only in Britain have ticket sales picked up recently, rising in 1985 by 17 million after several years of decline. Industry analysts attribute that to the early saturation of the British market by video recorders, whose novelty has now begun to wear off.

According to Frederich Gronich, a London-based vice president of the Motion Picture Association of America, "Europe has bottomed out as far as cinemas are concerned. If they approach the problem in a constructive fashion, they should be able to have a renaissance."

"Europe is now looking toward the American model, which is theater modernization designed to bring people what they want," he said.

In fact, theaters such as the Decascoop show that the Europeans are pioneering their own forms of movie-house design. Instead of the cubicle-like screening rooms that characterize many movie complexes, Mr. Bert built separate, standard-sized theaters that were soundproofed and equipped with Dolby stereo systems and large seats.

In the lobby, video monitors allow patrons to preview films being shown at the complex. The basement was converted into an arcade that includes a cafe and display windows used by local merchants for advertisements. "It's a meeting place for many people," said Mr. Bert's son, Joost, who helps his father run the Decascoop. "They come here an hour before the movie starts. That's why we have the bar."

Opened in 1981 as a 10-screen complex — hence the name — the Decascoop became so popular with moviegoers in Ghent that two more rooms were added to meet demand. While attendance at other theaters in the city slumped, the Decascoop sold about 1.1 million tickets in 1985, an increase on 1984 sales and 5 percent of the total number sold in Belgium, Mr. Bert said.

The Berts are always trying out new ways of attracting attention to the Decascoop, many of them at the inspiration of Joost Bert, who has a bit of a Hollywood flair. To promote "Rambo," he arranged for the bodybuilder Mr. Belgium, dressed in battle gear and carrying a bazooka, to take tickets. For the Western "Silverado," cowboys dueled for patrons.

The Berts are looking for a site in Brussels to open a 20-screen complex, a project they are sure will succeed, even with the competition from Belgium's 16 television channels.

"Going to the movies is getting out of your house and looking for pleasure elsewhere," Joost Bert said. "That's why cinemas will always exist."

China Economy Disappoints

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China's economic performance has fallen short of projections this year, the State Economic Commission said Monday.

STOCKS: *Japan Volatile*

(Continued from first finance page)

more favorable than the low interest rates banks are paying," one broker said.

Masayoshi Katsuta of Kleinwort Benson International Inc. agreed that investors were repositioning their assets. "As interest rates get lower, people are withdrawing their money from banks and investing in the stock market," he said.

Japanese investors still have plenty of cash and few choices for investment. Because of slack domestic and foreign demand, corporations are not reinvesting profits into expanding their facilities, analysts said.

Many corporations have put their spare cash into Tokkin funds, the special investment trusts that offer favorable profits and tax advantages. These funds have so much money that they are often able to dictate the direction of the market, which could make it quite volatile in coming weeks, analysts said.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
		A							
21¼	11½	ADC s			9	18¾	18¾	18¾	
16¾	10	AEL			26	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
14½	7¾	ASK			687	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	AamRt			915	17½	17	17½	— ½
3¾	1⅝	Acadin			70	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	8¼	Acelrin	†		69	9¼	9	9	— ¼
28¾	16⅛	AcuRay	.28	1.7	141	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
2	½	AdactLb			1809	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	1⅞	Adage			79	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	AdvCir			535	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅝	3	Aequitrn			34	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	13¾	AffBsh	.40	2.8	139	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
22⅝	8⅝	AgncyR	†		123	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅜
12	2½	AirMd	.10e	2.5	47	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15¾	8⅝	AirWisc			301	10¼	9⅞	10	
25½	12¼	AlcoHlt			730	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
43⅝	22½	AlexB s	1.36	3.9	284	34½	33¾	34½	+ ¾
8⅝	3½	Algorex			167	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
29½	17	AlegW	.24	1.0	244	24¾	24½	24¾	
30½	9½	AllegBv	.40	4.0	144	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
21	13¼	AlldBn	.84	4.6	1241	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4½	AlpMic			150	6¾	6½	6½	
19¾	9½	Altos			1739	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	9½	Amcast	.44	4.6	8	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾
13½	7½	AWAirl			236	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
17¼	11½	ABnkr	.50	3.9	46	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
16½	11	AmCarr			326	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	7¼	AContl	.10e	1.2	62	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
23⅝	13½	AFdSL	.40	4.1	6	14½	14½	14½	
9⅝	2½	AmFrst	†		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
56	27½	AFletch	1.00	2.1	22	49	48¾	48¾	
42	26½	AGreet	.66	2.2	760	30½	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅜
14½	9½	AminLf	.40	2.9	182	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3½	AMagnt			25	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8½	AMS			10	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
60¾	31½	ANtIns	1.20	2.6	300	46½	46	46	
5¼	2½	APhyG			40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
40	22½	AmSec	1.02	3.2	51	32	31¼	32	+1
14½	8½	AmSoft			34	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
3	⅜	vjASolr			216	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	ASurg			17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
49½	32¼	Amritr	1.76	4.3	647	40⅞	39⅝	40⅞	+1
26½	15¾	Amrwst			76	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ½
29⅝	7½	Amgen			1376	17½	16¼	17½	+1⅛
27½	12⅝	AmskB s	.56	2.2	449	26	24	25½	+1⅜
24¼	11	Amoad	.40	3.8	241	14	13¼	13⅞	— ¼
15⅝	7⅞	Anlogic			78	11⅜	11½	11½	
15⅝	7¾	Anaren			37	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
23⅝	13¾	Andrew			59	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
20¼	9⅝	Apogee			184	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ¼
18¼	9¼	ApoloC			578	11¾	11½	11¾	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	1½	Cermtk			5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
42½	13⅞	Cetus			3153	25¼	24¼	25	+ ½
4½	⅜	ChapEn			276	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
36⅝	12⅝	ChrmS s	.15	.5	546	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅜
14¾	7	ChkPts			95	10½	10¼	10½	
9¼	4½	ChkTch			16	5	5	5	
31⅛	15¼	ChLwn	.40	2.6	39	15½	15¼	15¼	
11	5⅜	Chemex			28	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
14½	9½	ChryCp	.12	1.0	1x	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
12¼	6⅝	ChiChl			1297	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
35¼	21⅝	ChiPac			477	30	29¾	30	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
5½	2⅝	Feroflu			234	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
17	4⅜	Fibronc			368	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
47½	27½	Fidlcr	1.40	3.8	451	36¾	36⅝	36¾	+ ⅛
65	34½	FifthT s	1.28	2.5	20	51½	51	51½	+ ½
58⅝	36	FiggieB	.68	1.2	24	55	54	54½	— ½
20½	8½	Filtrtk s	.44	3.0	127	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1
5¼	2⅝	Finalco	.20	5.7	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅜	Finamx			286	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ¼
21½	8½	Finlgan			444	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
26½	13⅝	FAlaB s	.64	2.9	572	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	22¾	FtATn	1.00	3.2	62	31	30⅝	30⅝	

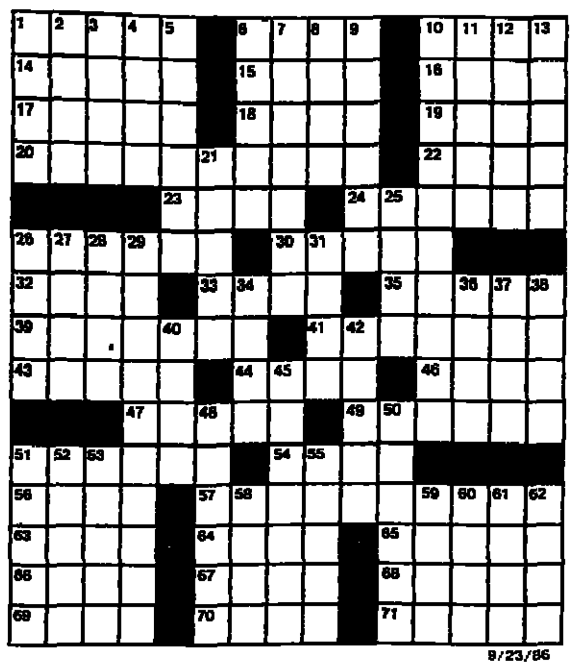
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
		L							
10¼	5¼	LDBrnk			95	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	8½	LSI Lo s			2497	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
17¼	8⅞	LTX			79	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25¾	12	LaPete s			524	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
72½	46	LaZ By	1.40	2.4	85	68	67	67½	+ ¼
31	13⅝	LadFr s	.16a	.4	48	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
22¼	12¾	Laidlw	.20	1.1	38	18	17½	18	
12⅝	6¼	LdlT B s			56	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	4	PointM			15	4	4	4	— ¼
25⅛	10⅞	PaulHr			73	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅜
25	10¾	Pavex s			743	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
16⅛	10	PeakHC			21	15	15	15	
9⅝	5⅜	PegGld			1290	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	36¾	Penbcp	1.28	2.6	22	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
40½	29½	PenaEn	2.20	5.9	4	38½	37	37	— ½
32¾	21¼	Pentalr	.66	2.7	78	25	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
11¾	3	PeopEx	.10i		1337	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29	22¾	Petrlte	1.12	4.6	19	25¼	24¼	24½	— ¼
19⅝	5½	Phrmct			201	10½	10	10½	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	3	Syntrex			71	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
16¼	11¼	Syscon s	.20	1.5	6	13	13	13	— ½
17⅞	5¾	SyAsoc			51	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
9½	5⅜	Systin			18	7⅛	7	7	
17	9¼	SysIntg			86	10¾	9½	10¾	+ ½
30¼	15	Systmt	.08	.5	54	15½	15¼	15½	
		T							
14	8½	TBC			5	9	9	9	— ½
22⅝	15½	TCA s	.16	1.0	1	15½	15½	15½	

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



9/23/86

ACROSS

1 Intelligent
6 Simmer
10 Steely
14 Purport
15 Wreath on a knight's helmet
16 Hebrew month
17 Utah mountain range
18 Anka or Lynde
19 Alaskan cape
20 Bright idea
22 Varsity ——, 30's dance
23 This often features stars
24 Family of an Irish patriot
26 Newsman Dan
30 Nostalgic song or film
32 Court figure
33 Flag
35 Roman official
39 Got hot under the collar
41 Nickname
43 Ling-Ling, e.g.
44 A Turner
46 Slav of E. Germany
47 Employer
49 Shawls
51 Bring into harmony
54 Dispel
56 Gab
57 Object of one's affection
63 Bombastic language
64 Irish river
65 Depart
66 He wrote "Picnic"
67 Stonewort
68 Terry or Burstyn
69 Source of venison
70 —— off (irate)
71 Correct

DOWN

1 Part of a ticket
2 She wrote "My Life"
3 "—— Lucasta," O'Neill play
4 French roast
5 Spell
6 Last year's frosh
7 Benedict Arnold, for one
8 Hebrew month after Ab
9 United closely
10 Garment for Second Hand Rose
11 Idolize
12 —— Gan, Israeli city
13 Undesirable leavings
21 Menu
25 Aspect
26 Grate
27 The Charles's pooch
28 At that time
29 Employment agent
31 Spare
34 Not working
36 "—— a man with . . ."
37 Horne who blew in from Brooklyn
38 Odds and ——
40 Popular street name
42 A to Z
45 Put in proper order
48 Warm over
50 Great Britain's P.M.: 1945-51
51 Irritating
52 Scottish feudal lord
53 Trace
55 Mountain nymph
58 First name in mysteries
59 Position of control
60 Respiratory sound
61 Kiln
62 Curved part of a stream

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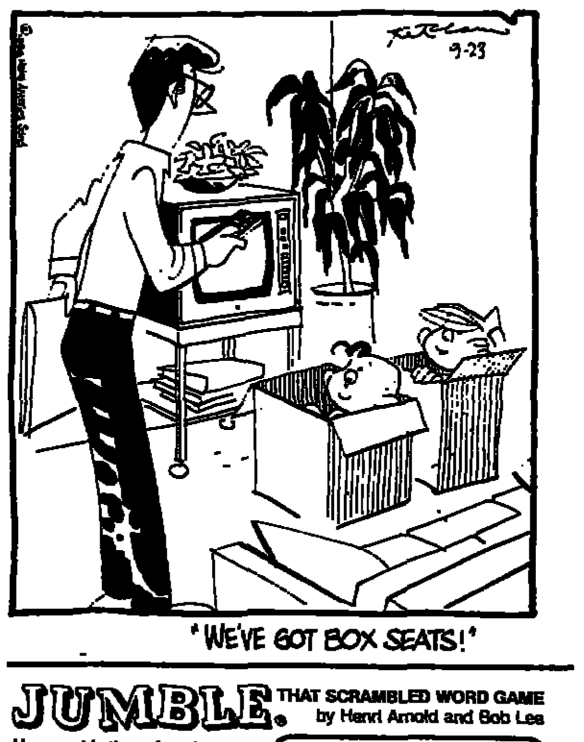
DENNIS THE MENACE



'WE'VE GOT BOX SEATS!'

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUIJE

SOYUM

CLUDAN

DROPEN

HOW A GUY USUALLY FINDS HIMSELF WHEN HE'S ALWAYS ASKING AROUND FOR A LOAN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's | Jumbles: BRASS PRINT ENGULF KISMET
Answer: What the shrink's nervous patient was—"SELF-TAUT"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	31	88	23	73	o
Amsterdam	16	61	10	50	o
Athens	23	73	19	66	o
Barcelona	28	82	19	66	fr
Belgrade	23	73	8	46	fr
Berlin	17	63	12	54	o
Brussels	13	55	8	46	cl
Bucharest	26	79	5	41	fr
Budapest	20	68	12	54	cl
Copenhagen	15	59	10	50	cl
Costa Del Sol	29	84	19	66	cl
Dublin	17	63	10	50	cl
Edinburgh	16	61	13	55	o
Florence	27	81	9	48	fr
Frankfurt	19	66	6	43	fr
Geneva	21	70	10	50	fr
Helsinki	9	48	6	43	r
Istanbul	23	73	17	63	o
Las Palmas	30	86	24	75	fr
Lisbon	22	72	19	66	o
London	18	64	6	43	cl
Madrid	28	82	17	63	cl
Milan	26	79	11	52	fr
Moscow	13	55	6	43	r
Munich	21	70	6	43	fr
Nice	27	81	19	66	fr
Oslo	15	59	7	45	cl
Paris	19	66	9	48	fr
Prague	18	64	9	48	cl
Reykjavik	7	45	2	36	r
Rome	27	81	13	55	fr
Stockholm	14	57	5	41	cl
Strasbourg	22	72	6	43	fr
Venice	25	77	12	54	fr
Vienna	23	73	13	55	fr
Warsaw	16	61	12	54	o
Zurich	15	59	9	48	cl

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	18	64	6	43	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	35	95	15	59	fr
Jerusalem	30	86	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	34	93	20	68	fr

OCEANIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	16	61	10	50	fr
Sydney	19	66	14	57	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	25	77	cl
Beijing	30	86	14	57	fr
Hong Kong	30	86	25	77	fr
Manila	31	88	24	75	o
New Delhi	35	95	21	70	st
Seoul	25	77	13	55	cl
Shanghai	27	81	16	61	fr
Singapore	30	86	24	75	cl
Taipei	29	84	23	73	cl
Tokyo	31	88	25	77	o

AFRICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	31	88	18	64	fr
Cairo	34	93	22	72	fr
Cape Town	20	68	9	48	fr
Casablanca	28	82	21	70	fr
Harare	27	81	14	57	cl
Lagos	29	84	24	75	o
Nairobi	25	77	12	54	cl
Tunis	29	84	20	68	cl

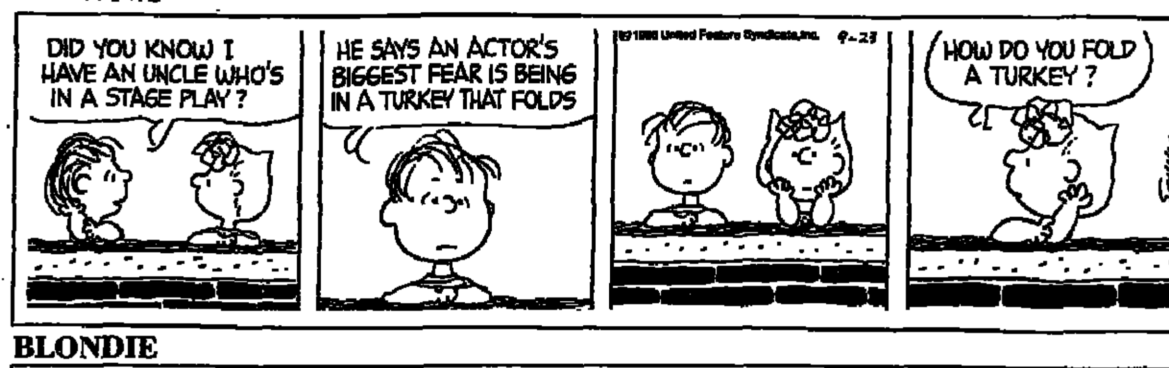
LATIN AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	20	68	11	52	cl
Caracas	27	81	19	66	r
Lima	19	66	14	57	o
Mexico City	25	77	13	55	cl
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	19	66	r

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	13	55	4	39	r
Atlanta	32	90	20	68	fr
Boston	18	64	10	50	cl
Chicago	31	88	19	66	pc
Denver	21	70	9	48	cl
Detroit	27	81	16	61	st
Honolulu	33	91	22	72	fr
Houston	31	88	24	75	st
Los Angeles	25	77	14	57	fr
Miami	32	90	24	75	cl
Minneapolis	25	77	18	64	st
Montreal	14	57	6	43	fr
Nassau	32	90	23	73	cl
New York	22	72	16	61	cl
San Francisco	22	72	13	55	fr
Seattle	17	63	11	52	cl
Toronto	17	63	12	54	cl
Washington	29	84	16	61	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Foggy. Temp. 19—6 (66—43). LONDON: Foggy. Temp. 17—7 (66—45). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 27—17 (81—63). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 27—17 (81—63). PARIS: Foggy. Temp. 21—8 (70—46). ROME: Fair. Temp. 28—12 (82—54). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Foggy. Temp. 16—7 (61—45). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 29—25 (84—77). MANILA: Stormy. Temp. 29—22 (84—72). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 24—12 (75—55). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 31—24 (88—75).

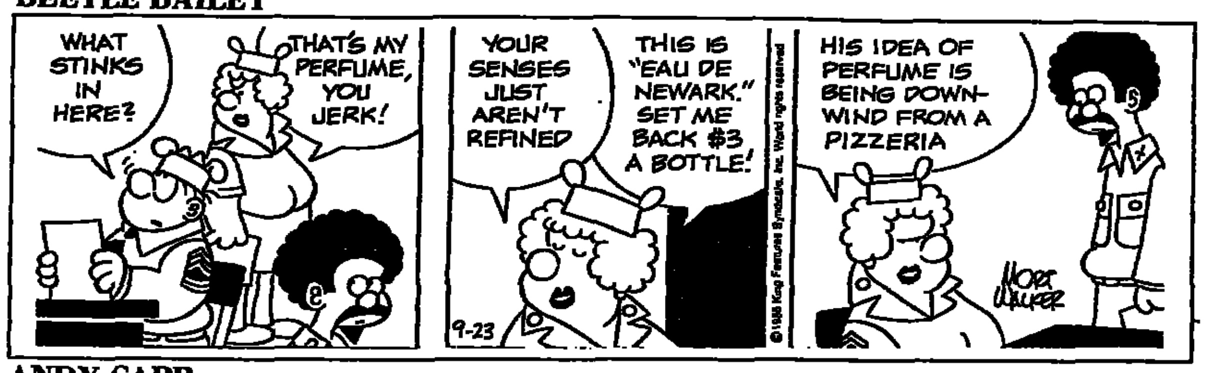
PEANUTS


DID YOU KNOW I HAVE AN UNCLE WHO'S IN A STAGE PLAY?
HE SAYS AN ACTOR'S BIGGEST FEAR IS BEING IN A TURKEY THAT FOLDS
HOW DO YOU FOLD A TURKEY?

BLONDIE

WHAT'S THAT?
A TISSUE BOX
HOW CUTE!
DAGWOOD JUST MADE IT FOR ME
WHAT A JOY TO HAVE A HANDY HUSBAND
YES, IT IS

BEETLE BAILEY


WHAT STINKS IN HERE?
THAT'S MY PERFUME, YOU JERK!
YOUR SENSES JUST AREN'T REFINED
THIS IS "EAU DE NEWARK." SET ME BACK $3 A BOTTLE!
HIS IDEA OF PERFUME IS BEING DOWN-WIND FROM A PIZZERIA

ANDY CAPP

I'VE COME BACK TO YOU, PET—
THAT'S QUICK. WOULDN'T SHE PUT YOU UP?
WHO?
HER!
I BELIEVE SHE'S GOT A LOVELY PLACE—
SO I'M TOLD
IT'S GOT EVERY KNOWN CONVENIENCE EXCEPT FREE BOARD AND LODGINGS

WIZARD of ID

ROYAL BOX
OLGA FUKARA IS FILLING IN FOR THE PRIMA BALLERINA TONIGHT
WHO IS OLGA FUKARA?
THE DESIGNATED SPLITTER

REX MORGAN

I JUST CALLED LIZ AND TOLD HER WE'D LIKE TO TAKE HER TO DINNER THIS EVENING! SHE ACCEPTED RELUCTANTLY!
WHY RELUCTANTLY?
SHE THINKS SHE'S BECOME A NUISANCE —AND IS AFRAID THAT SHE'LL SPOIL THE EVENING FOR US TALKING ABOUT LARRY!
IT SEEMS SHE'S DISCOVERED SOME NEW THINGS HE'S DONE THAT REALLY HAVE HER CONFUSED—SOMETHING ABOUT FINDING A SALES SLIP FROM A CHILDREN'S TOY SHOP!

GARFIELD

HI, GANG. WHAT IS THIS? SOME KIND OF PARTY?
NO, IT'S SOME KIND OF PET SHOP
CLANG!
YOU WERE LURED IN HERE WITH FOOD. NOW YOU'RE TRAPPED. THERE'S NOTHING TO DO HERE BUT EAT AND SLEEP
SOUNDS LIKE A LITTLE SLICE OF HEAVEN TO ME
YOU HAVE A VERY BRAVE FRIEND HERE

BOOKS

EISENHOWER: AT WAR 1943-1945

By David Eisenhower. 977 pages. $29.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Drew Middleton

"LET'S leave it to the historians,' Dwight D. Eisenhower once said when, as president of Columbia University, he was discussing the still lively controversy over his broad-front strategy during the closing months of World War II. The latest historian of this and Eisenhower's other battles is his grandson, David. Ike, at least, would be satisfied.

The book is a detailed, careful account of Eisenhower's leadership and his conflicts with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the British Joint Chiefs of Staff, Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle and, incidentally, the Germans. I mention the Germans last because sometimes, in the morass of argument over "Anvil," "Pointblank," "Market Garden" and other operations, the reader may forget that the object of the exercise was to overthrow the German "beast," as Eisenhower called them.

Unfortunately, the author gives only perfunctory treatment to the campaigns in Tunisia and Sicily in 1943, opening his narrative in the autumn of that year. It is a serious omission, for, as a British historian commented, "You can't understand the man unless you understand the North African experience."

Those who participated in the Tunisian campaign saw Eisenhower grow, almost visibly, as he absorbed military shocks, such as the American defeat at Kasserine Pass, and political reverses, such as Admiral Darlan's assassination.

As a broad picture of Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander, however, this book is unmatched. The author not only takes into account operations on the Soviet front but reports excellently on the impact on the Germans of Allied operations.

A single theme is discernible through David Eisenhower's account of his grandfather's grand strategy. This is that the general's "broad-front" offensive into Germany, in contrast to Field Marshal Montgomery's proposed single thrust across the North German plain, was not responsible for the Soviet Union's occupation of East Germany or, indeed, for the creation of the Communist nations of Eastern Europe.

The argument is repeatedly presented with skill. The question, however, did not arise at the time. As the relevant cabinet papers show, not even Churchill and Anthony Eden believed that the seizure of Berlin by the Allies would have prevented Russian occupation of eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Inevitably, of course, the arguments between Montgomery and Eisenhower are chronicled. The author is fair. Monty, despite his churlish disposition, was a distinguished professional soldier.

There are a few minor errors of fact. (Peyrouton, for example, was not mayor of Algiers but governor-general of Algeria.) But a more serious problem is that although Eisenhower's arguments and debates are abundantly chronicled, somehow the real Ike doesn't come through. There is no feeling of the warm, likable, intelligent, gregarious, balanced man.

Drew Middleton is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

VAST BARES SKAT
OLPE ALOOK TINE
TOUCHSTONE EDNA
END ATOM LERNER
RESIDE SIENNA
CEDE STEEPLE
LACES SILAS PIT
ALAR STEAL MEMO
RAP LEARN BARON
DISSECT DERM
IMARET SIEGES
REZONE ESSE ACT
ERIC TASTEFULLY
SINK EATEN SEAL
TAGS DRAPE ESTE

9/23/86

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN this year's U.S.-U.K. challenge matches, sponsored by Kleinwort-Grieveson in London, the United States champion Lev Alburt seemed to be marching along like a doomed man. In the first three encounters, he had lost once and made two draws against the new 29-year-old British champion, Jonathan Speelman.

But the fourth game proved to be the turning point. This time Speelman got the goose egg and Alburt went on to take the match. Here is how Alburt cast the spell.

Against the double fianchetto defense with 5. . .P-KN3, it is more common for White to play for an open center with 6 P-Q4 than to choose 6P-Q3.

However, the idea involved in 6 P-Q3 is quite interesting — White will hold back in the center for the sake of concentrating on a kingside attack. The advance with 7 P-K4 makes his Q4 square a fine outpost for a black knight which can no longer be driven away by a pawn. Indeed, in mobilizing the kingside with 9 N-KR4 and 10 P-B4, White is sending a clear invitation for Black to make what he can out of such an outpost. This stragegy was used by the Argentine grandmaster Miguel Najdorf against the Spanish grandmaster Jesus Diez del Corral in Motevideo as early as 1954.

Speelman countered vigorously by sacrificing a pawn with 11. . .P-QN4!, the point being that 12 PxP, PxP; 13 NxQNP, Q-N3; 14 N-QB3, P-B5ch; 15 K-R1, PxP dares White to play 16 QxP? and step into B-QR3.

It is remarkable that Alburt was willing to part with his queen bishop for a knight by 14 BxN, BxB. Of course, he did not have a promising retreat for this piece and he was saving time.

After 16 N-B3, it would probably have been best for Speelman to finish his development with 16. . .Q-Q2 followed by 17. . .QR-K1 and then find an appropriate moment to open the center with. . .KPxP.

Quite evidently Speelman was playing to win with 18. . .B-Q5ch; 19 K-R1, KPxP; 20 KPxP, BxBch; 21 KxB, QR-K1, but he underestimated Alburt's ingenious resource of 22 QxP!

Now Speelman should have tried 22. . .B-K6, hoping that Alburt would not be able to do anything other than draw by 23 R-B4!?, BxR/5 (23. . .BxR/8?;24 P-B6 forces mate); 24 PxB, PxP; 25 K-B3, R-K3; 26 R-N1ch, R-N3; 27 N-Q5!, Q-Q1; 28 RxRch with perpetual check.

Instead, the Englishman erred with 22. . .BxN?, allowing the devastating 23 RxB! which hungrily awaited 23. . .QxR?; 24 P-B6!

Alburt's 26 P-Q4! powerfully reinstated the threat of 27 P-B6 by eliminating Speelman's threat to exchange queens by. . .Q-K6ch.

In playing 26. . .PxBP, Speelman did not have to fear 27 RxKBP because 27. . .RK3; 28 R-N5ch, R-N3; 29 RxRch, PxR; 30 QxPch, K-R1 leaves the white king so exposed that he must take perpetual check.

After 31. . .Q-K3, only the pin of the advanced white rook kept Speelman alive. But all he could do was struggle into the two-pawns-down, double-rook-and-pawn ending that arose after 41 RxP.

After 56 R-B6, it would have been futile to contest the endgame with a king cut off from the passed pawn after 56. . .KxP; 57 RxRch, KxR; 58 P-N5, so Speelman gave up.

SPEELMAN/BLACK

ALBURT/WHITE 7/27/86

Position after 21. . . QR-K1

ENGLISH OPENING

White Alburt | Black Speelman | White Alburt | Black Speelman

[illegible]

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 22

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	552	547
ACF Holding	62.50	62.30
Aegon	99.50	96.30
Akzo	149.20	148
Ahold	91	89.10
Amev	75.50	73.80
A'Dam Rubber	10.60	10.50
Amro Bank	95.80	94.30
BVG	96	97
Buehrmann T	205	205.50
Caland Hldg	17.70	18.20
Elsevier-NDU	217	214
Fokker	65.10	65.70
Gist Brocades	49.30	48.50
Heineken	175	171.20
Hoogovens	63.50	62.80
KLM	45.80	44.30
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	81.40	79.50
Nedlloyd	174	172.50
NMB	216.50	213
Oce Vander G	534	539
Pakhoed	62.40	61.70
Philips	51.70	50.20
Robeco	91.60	90.70
Rodamco	135.60	135.30
Rolinco	82.50	81.50
Rorento	49.90	49.50
Royal Dutch	205	200.50
Unilever	485.50	478.50
Van Ommeren	35	34.50
VMF Stork	29.50	29
VNU	325	328

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 281.90
Previous : 280.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2375	2260
Bekaert	10675	N.Q.
Cockerill	160	157
Cobepa	4720	4600
EBES	4700	4680
GB-Inno-BM	6200	6080
GBL	3475	3445
Soc Generale	3010	2995
Gevaert	6390	6030
Hoboken	7500	7450
Intercom	3700	3600
Kredietbank	16400	14875
Petrofina	9850	8908
Sofina	11175	11300
Solvay	7670	7570
Traction Elec	6100	6080
UCB	8800	8750
Unerg	2750	2750
Vieille Montagne	6100	6010

Current Stock Index : 3832,17
Previous : 3822.33

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	307.50	305.5[illegible]
Allianz Vers	2305	2295
Altana	410	40[illegible]
BASF	272.50	271.5[illegible]
Bayer	292.70	291.5[illegible]
Bay. Hypo bank	569	574
Bay Vereinsbank	537	53[illegible]
BBC	303	301.2[illegible]
BHF-Bank	510	606
BMW	598	591
Commerzbank	332	330
Conti Gummi	317.80	315.3[illegible]
Daimler-Benz	1326	113[illegible]
Degussa	492	484
Deutsche Babcock	199.50	190
Deutsche Bank	772.50	772
Dresdner Bank	415.50	415
Harpener	309.50	307
Henkel	424	425
Hochtief	1148	1150
Hoechst	259.80	260
Hoesch	148	148
Horten	219	217.20
Hussel	585.50	585
IWKA	282	290
Kali und Salz	298	296.50
Karstadt	424	421
Kaufhof	500	498
Kloeckner HD	214	210
Kloeckner Werke	77	75.10
Krupp Stahl	140	139
Linde	768	767
Lufthansa	187	183
MAN	234	237
Mannesmann	178.50	177
Muench Rueck	2875	2850
Nixdorf	675	672
PKI	925	940
Porsche	1003	1022
Preussag	204	202
PWA	238	233
RWE	205.50	202
Rheinmetall	415	406
Schering	610	612
SEL	421	422
Siemens	663	667
Thyssen	151.50	151.50
Veba	270.20	270
Volkswagenwerk	488	480
Wella	745	750

Commerzbank Index : 1980.40
Previous : 1964.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.90	17.90
Cathay Pacific	5.25	5.25
Cheung Kong	25.20	24.60
China Light	17.40	17.10
Green Island	8.45	8.20
Hang Seng Bank	32.50	32.25
Henderson	2.825	2.775
China Gas	16.40	16.20
HK Electric	9.80	9.70
HK Realty A	11.50	11.50
HK Hotels	34.50	34.25
HK Land	6.60	6.50
HK Shang Bank	6.85	6.80
HK Telephone	11.70	11.70
HK Youmatei	3.40	3.40
HK Wharf	7.55	7.50
Hutch Whampoa	34.50	32.25
Hysan	0.76	0.75
Jardine	16.20	15.80
Jardine Sec	15	14.80
Kowloon Motor	9.50	9.35
Miramar Hotel	3.575	3.55
New World	7.45	7.30
SHK Props	16	15.40
Stelux	1.93	2.025
Swire Pacific A	13.90	13.50
Tai Cheung	2.45	2.375
Wing On Co	1.64	1.59
Winsor	7.95	8
World Int'l	2.70	2.675

Hang Seng Index : 1953.40
Previous : 1925.82

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$16¾	$16⅞
Allied-Lyons	311	308
Anglo Am Gold	$84	$85
Ass Brit Foods	310	310
Asda-MFI Gp	156	154
Barclays	489	494
Bass	730	728
B.A.T.	440	438
Beecham	408	401
Blue Circle	571	556
BOC Group	317	316
Boots	224	221
Bowater Indus	325	323
BP	668	653
Brit Telecom	188	184
Brit Aerospace	445	441
Britoil	126	126
BTR	300	296
Burmah	362	362
Cable Wireless	309	304
Cadbury Schw	176	175
Charter Cons	273	271
Commercial U	280	277
Cons Gold	557	549
Cookson Group	481	485
Courtaulds	288	281
Dalgety	288	285
De Beers ¢	803	795
Driefontein	$18¼	$17¾
Fisons	576	563
Free St Ged	$13⅞	$13¾
GEC	176	172
Gen Accident	829	827
GKN	269	269
Glaxo	972	992
Grand Met	411	401
GRE	799	789
Guinness	328	328
GUS	14⅝	14⅝
Hanson	191	198
Hawker	479	481
ICI	10 3/64	10 31/32
Jaguar	536	518
Land Securities	313	311
Legal General	246	246
Lloyds Bank	442	424
Lonrho	217	216
Lucas	508	510
Marks and Sp	203	200
Metal Box	170	168
Midland Bank	572	567
Nat West Bank	542	534
P and O	526	525
Pilkington	438	435
Plessey	178	174
Prudential	832	819
Racal Elect	176	174
Randfontein	$106½	$100½
Rank	489	487
Reed Intl	273	273
Reuters	491	488
Royal Dutch ¢	40 27/32	39 51/64
Rover	32	32
RTZ	637	622
Saatchi	630	635
Sainsbury	413	410
Sears Holdings	114½	114½
Shell	903	893
STC	148	144
Std Chartered	709	707
Storehouse	325	323
Sun Alliance	692	689
Tate and Lyle	615	618
Tesco	410	405
Thorn EMI	472	469
T.I. Group	443	445
Trafalgar Hse	284	278
THF	152	149
Ultramar	143	138
Unilever ¢	17 51/64	17 29/32
United Biscuits	229	230
Vickers	413	408
War Loan 3½ ¢	35¼	35½
Woolworth	645	645

F.T.30 Index : 1282.80
Previous : 1287.10
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1617.70
Previous : 1600.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	25800	25990
Cigahotels	4290	4330
CIR	8400	8450
Cred Ital	3325	3300
Eridania	4800	4790
Farmitalia	12700	12900
Fiat	15990	15825
Generali	110900	112400
IFI	31490	31420
Italcementi	76300	76200
Italgas	2810	2610
Italmobiliari	122500	124500
Mediobanca	248500	257300
Montedison	3145	3130
NBA	3750	3765
Olivetti	16550	16580
Pirelli	5090	5160
RAS	55980	56500
Rinascente	1015	1028
SIP	3500	3400
SME	2250	2242
Snia	5140	5150
Standa	11900	11750
Stet	4800	4830

MIB Current Index : 1478
Previous : 1483

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	728	731
Alsthom Atl.	326	340.10
Av Dassault	1251	1301
Bancaire	1180	1182
BIC	606	614
Bongrain	2066	1951
Bouygues	1270	1260
BSN-GD	4200	4160
Carrefour	3320	3330
Chargeurs	1294	1309
Club Med	565	585
Darty	3703	3725
Dumez	1685	1640
Elf-Aquitaine	337.50	340
Europe 1	908	909
Gen Eaux	1382	1375
Hachette	2600	2545
Lafarge Cop	1335	1250
Legrand	4230	4115
Lesieur	1175	1170
l'Oreal	3645	3605
Martell	1350	1370
Matra	2353	2315
Merlin	3026	3026
Michelin	3080	3090
Moet Hennessy	2140	2199
Moulinex	71.80	74.50
Occidentale	993	989
Pernod Ric	980	974
Perrier	764	772
Peugeot	1099	1113
Printemps	563	540
Radiotechn	903	921
Redoute	2067	2056
Roussel Uclaf	1438	1460
Sanofi	713	740
Skis Rossignol	1210	1200
Telemecan	2900	2915
Thomson CSF	1495	1505
Total	433	444

CAC Index : 388.10
Previous : 380.20

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.46	3.46
Cold Storage	3.82	3.84
DBS	7.95	7.85
Fraser Neave	8.05	8
Haw Par	2.93	2.94
Hume	N.Q.	2.04
Inchcape	2.28	2.34
Lum Chang	0.85	0.885
Malayan Banking	3.98	4.06
OCBC	7.80	7.90
OUB	3	3.02
OUE	N.Q.	2.59
Shangri-la	3.42	3.42
Sime Darby	1.57	1.59
S'pore Airlines	7.55	7.60
S'pore Land	4.92	4.96
S'pore Press	7.85	8.05
S Steamship	1.59	1.63
St Trading	3.30	3.34
UOB	3.94	4
United Overseas	1.37	1.38

Straits Times Ind Index : 818.20
Previous : 816.92

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	189	188
Alfa Laval	315	319
Asea	337	345
Astra	490	N.Q.
Atlas Copco	220	226
Beijer	168	168
Boliden	215	207
Electrolux	298	298
Ericsson	233	234
Esselte	135	140
Fermenta	122	121
Handelsbanken	435	443
Pharmacia	184	185
Saab-Scania	786	715
Sandvik	155	161
Skanska	181	182
SKF	340	340
SwedishMatch	418	411
Volvo	370	376

Affaersvaerlden Index : 780.70
Previous : 780.20

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.70	3.66
ANZ	5.12	5.16
BHP	8	7.86
Borel	3.40	4.25
Bougainville	3.10	3.10
Coles Myer	4.78	4.76
Comalco	2.30	2.20
CRA	6.90	6.70
CSR	2.78	2.74
Dunlop	3.30	3.25
Elders Ixl	4.52	4.40
ICI Australia	2.40	2.40
Magellan	1.50	1.50
MIM	2.22	2.12
Nat Aust Bank	5.10	5.16
News Corp	27	26.40
N Broken Hill	2.28	2.30
Poseidon	3.80	3.55
Qld Coal Trust	1.70	1.68
Santos	3.85	3.78
Thomas Nation	3.04	3.03
Western Mining	4.28	4.13
Westpac Banking	4.55	4.52
Woodside	0.98	0.99

All Ordinaries Index : 1223.80
Previous : 1210.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	379	375
Asahi Chemical	835	835
Asahi Glass	1280	1270
Bank of Tokyo	812	812
Bridgestone	663	660
Canon	960	960
Casio	1270	1300
C.Itoh	878	860
Dai Nippon Print	1790	1760
Daiwa House	1450	1400
Daiwa Securities	2050	1990
Fanuc	6500	6550
Fuji Bank	1690	1700
Fuji Photo	2800	2790
Fujitsu	917	929
Hitachi	965	972
Hitachi Cable	1010	985
Honda	1290	1290
Japan Air Lines	9450	9100
Kajima	1310	1290
Kansai Power	3240	3080
Kawasaki Steel	227	223
Kirin Brewery	1270	1270
Komatsu	515	520
Kubota	446	440
Kyocera	3900	3900
Matsu Elec Inds	1640	1650
Matsu Elec Works	1540	1580
Mitsubishi Bank	1650	1680
Mitsubishi Chem	726	715
Mitsubishi Elec	499	500
Mitsubishi Heavy	595	585
Mitsubishi Corp	1310	1280
Mitsui and Co	698	678
Mitsukoshi	1140	1110
Mitsumi	1260	1260
NEC	2040	2040
NGK Insulators	850	845
Nikko Sec	1790	1750
Nippon Kogaku	965	958
Nippon Oil	1030	990
Nippon Steel	203	206
Nippon Yusen	495	479
Nissan	595	595
Nomura Sec	3220	3250
Olympus	999	1000
Pioneer	2060	2100
Ricoh	845	840
Sharp	935	925
Shimazu	1030	1020
Shinetsu Chemical	1000	1020
Sony	3200	3280
Sumitomo Bank	2010	2000
Sumitomo Chem	480	389
Sumitomo Marine	970	935
Sumitomo Metal	168	170
Taisei Corp	885	865
Taisho Marine	950	959
Takeda Chem	1990	1920
TDK	3500	3550
Teijin	719	719
Tokio Marine	1600	1600
Tokyo Elec. Power	6400	6240
Toppan Printing	1430	1420
Toray Ind	640	636
Toshiba	719	716
Toyota	1910	1890
Yamaichi Sec	1770	1800

Nikkei 225 : 17706.30
Previous : 17522.45
New Index : 1458.71
Previous : 1447.24

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7500	7400
Alusuisse	590	610
Autophon	7825	7650
Bank Leu	3850	3750
Brown Boveri	1540	1645
Ciba Geigy	3350	3375
Credit Suisse	3690	3690
Electrowatt	3350	3325
Interdiscount	5420	5325
Jacob Suchard	7975	7975
Jelmoli	3800	3750
Landis Gyr	1880	1890
Moevenpick	6400	6400
Nestle	8300	8300
Oerlikon-B	1390	1590
Roche Baby	10850	10750
Sandoz	1620	1610
Schindler	3050	3025
Sulzer	525	525
Surveillance	6500	6400
Swissair	1370	1340
SBC	535	535
Swiss Reinsurance	3030	3000
Swiss Volksbank	2500	2500
Union Bank	5720	5720
Winterthur	6500	6525
Zurich Ins	3375	3300

SBC Index : 626.90
Previous : 624.40

*N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Sept. 19*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6300	Abti Prce	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
28400	Agnico E	$33⅞	33	33⅞	+1⅛
1000	Agra Ind A	$14½	14½	14½	— ½
64845	Alt Energy	$11¼	11½	11½	
500	Alta Nat	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
226	Algoma St	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
235535	A Barick	$19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
7878	Atco I f	$8⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
28930	BCED	325	320	320	— 5
1000	BCED A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
9100	BP Canada	$23¾	23	23¾	+ ¼
4605	Bank BC	278	276	278	— 2
193187	Bank N S	$15½	15¼	15¼	
2400	Baton	$20½	20½	20½	
2435	Bonanza R	165	155	165	+ 5
2000	Bralorne	155	150	155	+15
1550	Bramalea	$21½	21	21½	+ ¼
13491	BCFP	$12¾	12	12¾	— ⅛
9315	BC Res	128	124	124	
6325	BC Phone	$27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
2200	Brunswk	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
6100	Budd Can	$40⅝	40	40⅝	— ⅛
28200	CAE	$10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
4980	CCL B f	$16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
13082	Cad Frv	$30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
4600	Campeau f	$27½	27	27	
9676	C Nor West	$15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
5864	C Packrs	$16½	16¼	16½	
2720	Can Trust	$47¾	47	47¾	+ ½
50	CGE	$95¾	95¾	95¾	+3¼
197741	CI Bk Com	$17¾	17½	17½	
49831	CTire A f	$14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
500	C Util B	$19⅛	19	19	
2700	Cara	$9⅝	9½	9½	
4100	Celanese	$14¾	14¼	14¼	
700	Celan 175 p	$22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
19400	Cntrl Cap	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
44400	Cineplex	$16⅝	16¼	16½	
3800	C Distb A	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	
4600	CDistb B f	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
800	CTL Bank	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
1340	Conwest A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
2500	Coseka R	88	88	88	— 2
100208	Conran A	$17	17	17	+ ½
13250	Crownx	$26⅞	26¼	26⅞	
200	Czar Res	135	135	135	
1500	Denison A p	$6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
4150	Denison B f	$6	5⅞	6	
500	Develcon	310	310	310	
24315	Dickensn A f	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
4187	Dickensn B	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
9213	Dofasco	$22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
1000	Donohue	$26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
300	Du Pont A	$23⅞	23½	23½	
19507	Dylex A	$15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
512	Elcham X	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1200	Emco	$15	15	15	
137075	Equity Svr	$7½	6¾	7	+ ½
13900	FCA Intl	$18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
1100	C Falcon C	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
89821	Ficnbrdge	$19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ¾
30042	Fed Ind A	$17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
600	Fed Pion	$30	30	30	+1½
1700	F City Fin	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
3000	Geac Comp	$5	5	5	
3700	Gibraltar	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
113240	Goldcorp f	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
100	Goodyear	$45	45	45	+ 1
100	Groff G	$17½	17½	17½	
3600	GL Forest	$25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ½
2500	Gt Pacific	$42	42	42	—1½
2907	Greyhnd	$25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
1610	Hawker	$27¾	27¾	27¾	
1477	Hayes D	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
9200	Hees Intl	$31⅞	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
1209	Hollinger I	$20⅞	20½	20½	
10460	H Bay Co	$27	26¾	27	+ ¼
27637	Imasco	$31⅞	31¼	31¾	— ¼
18300	Indal	$15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
2300	Inglis	$20	20	20	
5340	Inland Gas	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
44780	I Corona e	$34⅛	33½	34	+ 1
106231	Intl Thom	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
10557	Intpr Pipe	$41⅞	41¾	41¾	
737	Ipsco	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
20780	Jannock	$25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
2300	Kelsey H	$22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
41452	Kerr Add	$17	16¾	17	+ ½
4810	Labatt	$22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
52530	Lacana	$11¾	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1100	LOnt Cem	$23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
2425	Loblaw Co	$11⅝	11½	11½	
4800	Lumonics	$11⅞	11½	11½	
31290	Magna A f	$29⅞	29½	29½	+ ¼
900	MDS H A	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
110475	MICC	$8⅞	8½	8½	+1⅛
4326	Mclan H X	$18⅞	18¾	18¾	

[illegible]

TSE 300 Index : [illegible]

Montreal *Sept. 19*

Sales Stock High Low Close Chg.

[illegible]

Industrials Index : [illegible]

To Our Readers

Johannesburg stocks were not available because of technical problems at the source. We regret any inconvenience to readers.

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SPORTS

McEnroe's Back on Winning Track

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The questions about John McEnroe's layoff and subsequent comeback were answered with conviction Sunday.

McEnroe, playing almost flawlessly, swept past top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-2, 6-3 in the final of a men's grand prix tennis tournament.

"It looks as if the decision [to get away] is looking better and better," said an obviously happy McEnroe.

Sunday capped a week that has seen McEnroe regain the performance level that made him the winner of seven grand slam tournaments.

He knocked off Brad Gilbert, ranked 13th in the world, before disposing of Edberg, fourth in the computur rankings. "It was nice to get better during the week, to get better each match," McEnroe said. "I felt better from the backcourt than I have for quite awhile. My groundstrokes are starting to come together. My game is starting to feel more comfortable. It's about time.

"I felt my concentration level was better than it's been since I came back. I was more into the matches than I've been. That's probably the most important thing. Before, there were times when it wasn't really John McEnroe out there. It was an imitation or something. I felt more like myself this week."

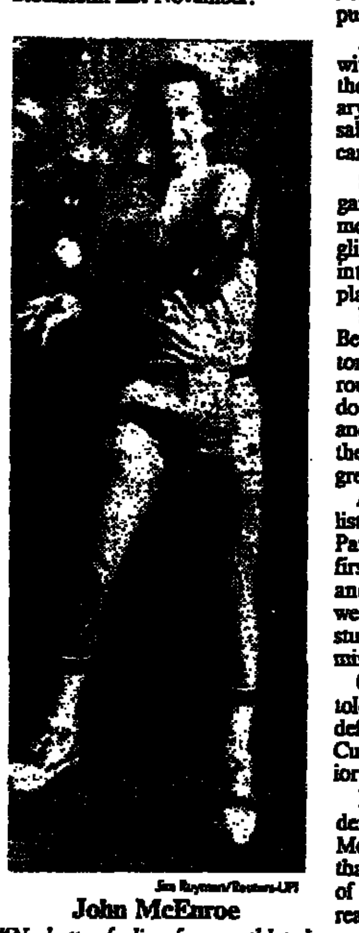
"He was very sharp, and didn't let me get into the match," Edberg said. "He played as well this week as he used to. If he keeps playing that way, he'll obviously get back on top."

"I would like to congratulate John for the win today," Edberg told McEnroe during the award ceremony. "It's really nice to have you back on the tour."

McEnroe, ranked the No. 1 player in the world from 1981-85, is currently ranked 20th and was seeded sixth here.

"It's nice to win a tournament," he said. "Winning a tournament is the best feeling you get in tennis — there is no better feeling for an athlete than to be the best at the end of the week. . . . The tough part is knowing you have to go try and do it the next week."

Coming off a disappointing loss in the opening round of the U.S. Open three weeks ago, McEnroe captured his first grand prix title since he won in Stockholm last November.



Sim Raymond/Reuters-UPI

John McEnroe

"No better feeling for an athlete."

McEnroe dominated throughout; behind an excellent serve, he did not allow Edberg a single break-point opportunity. He broke Edberg twice in each set without ever being in trouble.

Ahead, 5-3, in the second set, McEnroe set up match point with a service return Edberg couldn't handle. On match point, McEnroe used an offensive lob to send Edberg scrambling to the baseline; McEnroe then greeted Edberg's lob return with an overhead smash and victoriously pumped his fists.

After ending the 1985 season with a loss in the first-round of the Masters tournament in January, McEnroe took a six-month sabbatical, during which he became a father.

Since the comeback, which began at Stratton Mountain, Vermont, McEnroe has been struggling both with his game and his interest in the sport he has played all his life.

He lost a close match to Boris Becker in the semifinals at Stratton Mountain, lost in the third round in the Canadian Open to doubles specialist Robert Seguso and hit his professional nadir at the U.S. Open, the scene of his greatest triumphs.

At the open, McEnroe was listless in his first-round loss to Paul Annacone. Then, in his first-round doubles match, he and partner Peter Flemming were defaulted after they were stuck in traffic and arrived 21 minutes late for their match.

On top of that, McEnroe was told that he was suspended indefinitely from playing Davis Cup because of his past behavior.

But on Sunday, the old confidence was there. "My goal," said McEnroe, "is to become better than I was in the past. That's one of the reasons I'm still playing. I really don't feel like I've reached my potential." *(AP, LAT)*

Jets Win Shootout By 51-45

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The record book and the Miami Dolphins took a beating Sunday at the hands of Wesly Walker and the arm of Ken O'Brien.

In the highest-scoring overtime game in National Football League

NFL ROUNDUP

history, the New York Jets outlasted Miami, 51-45.

Miami's Dan Marino, who needed to throw eight passes to qualify as the league's top career percentage passer, hit 30 of 50 for 448 yards and six touchdowns. O'Brien responded with 29 of 43 for 479 yards and four TDs — all to the speedy Walker.

Between them, the two teams had a record 884 net passing yards, surpassing the mark of 883, set by San Diego (quarterbacked by Dan Fouts) and Cincinnati (Ken Anderson) in 1982.

But it was O'Brien-to-Walker who combined to send the sellout crowd of 71,025 into a frenzy — not once, but twice.

"I was down on myself because I fumbled the ball. I thought I lost the game," said Walker, whose bobble led to Miami's go-ahead touchdown at 45-38 late in the fourth quarter. "I was just grateful I was given the opportunity to make it up."

That came on a 21-yard pass from O'Brien to knot the score at 45-45 with no time showing on the clock.

"When I came down" with the ball, "I knew I had to lean," Walker said. "I couldn't believe I wasn't hit immediately. When I realized I was in the end zone, it was instant shock. I didn't even know there was no time left on the clock."

And that set up the game-winner, a 43-yard bomb launched by O'Brien as Walker sailed past free safety Bud Brown down the right sideline 2:35 into overtime.

"Any time Wes gets a step on a defender, he's gone," O'Brien said. "I just threw it and the next thing I knew, people were jumping all over me.

"This should end any talk about Wesley being over the hill. This should answer all the questions. And he's not even 100 percent," the quarterback said.

The final two were Walker's two shortest scoring catches of the day: The first two were for 60 and 50 yards.

"It could have been a better day if I helped the team get a first down with a minute left," said Marino of the last Dolphin drive in regulation, when Miami was forced to punt from the New York 37. That set up Walker's tying TD.

Walker has been plagued by a strained groin muscle, but he didn't look hobbled Sunday. In all, the 10-year veteran had 194 yards on six receptions for the biggest day of his career, while Al Toon caught seven O'Brien passes for 111 yards.

Marino's targets included Mark Clayton, who snared eight for 174 yards, and Mark Duper, who caught seven for 154 yards.

"We've got to play much better real fast or we don't win much," Marino said. "That's the way it is."

Miami (1-2) lost its opener to San Diego by 50-28.

"It's a shame to waste a performance like this by Marino," Miami Coach Don Shula, "We let it go down the drain."

"This was the best game I've ever seen, the most exciting," said Jet Coach Joe Walton.

"Two great young quarterbacks — I don't think you'll see better. They're going to have a lot of games like this."

Giants 14, Raiders 9: In Los Angeles, two scoring passes from quarterback Phil Simms to wide receiver Lionel Manuel led the New York Giants over the victoryless Raiders.

Los Angeles, at 0-3 off to its worst start in 22 years, was held without a touchdown for the second consecutive game.

Raider running back Marcus Allen had his NFL record streak of rushing for 100 or more yards end at 11 straight games. Allen gained only 40 yards on 15 carries and suffered a sprained right ankle in the third period.

Joe Morris became the first running back to gain 100 yards against the Raider defense in 16 games.

Redskins 30, Chargers 27: In San Diego, a 14-yard TD pass from Jay Schroeder to Gary Clark with 1:16 left lifted Washington over the Chargers. Clark made the winning catch one play after he beat defensive back Wayne Davis for a 55-yard gain as the Redskins covered 69 yards in 44 seconds.

Washington (3-0) sealed the victory when San Diego quarterback Dan Fouts was intercepted a third time.

The loss ended a seven-game home winning streak for the Chargers, who dropped 1-2.

49ers 26, Saints 17: In San Francisco, quarterback Jeff Kemp completed 29 of 44 passes for 332 yards and a touchdown to lead the 49ers past New Orleans.

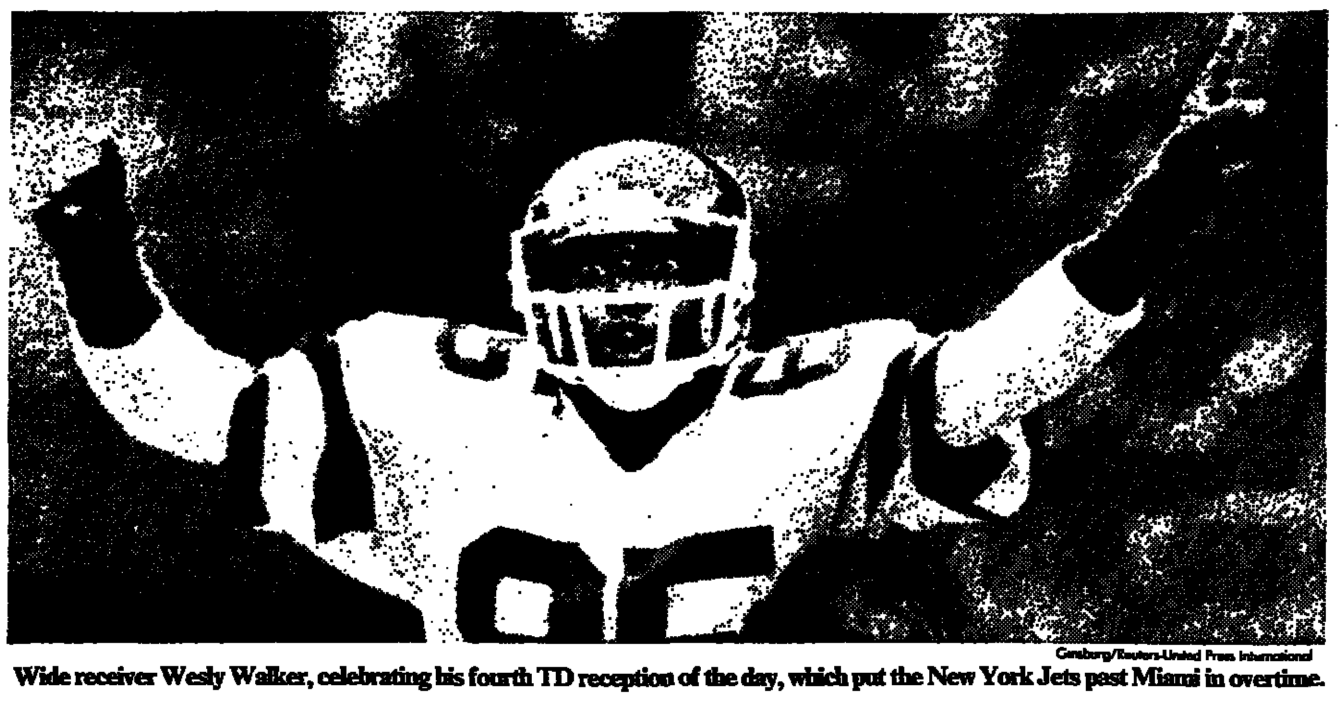
Dave Wilson took over at quarterback for New Orleans after starter Bobby Hebert broke his right foot when he was sacked on his second play.

Mel Gray scored for the Saints on a 101-yard kickoff return.

Chiefs 27, Oilers 13: In Kansas City, Missouri, Greg Hill intercepted a Warren Moon pass and returned it 26 yards for a touchdown as the Cheifs downed Houston.

Moon, who had not been sacked in the Oilers' two previous games, was nailed seven times by a swarming Kansas City defense.

The Chiefs (2-1) built a 13-0 halftime and increased it to 27-0 before Houston could score.



Ginsburg/Reuters-United Press International

Wide receiver Wesly Walker, celebrating his fourth TD reception of the day, which put the New York Jets past Miami in overtime.

Clemens Again the 'Stopper' for Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — To sweep the Boston Red Sox in a series requires more than just playing well. It usually means you have to beat Roger Clemens as well.

"He's been our insurance policy all season," said his manager, John

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

McNamara, after Clemens (24-4) again followed a Red Sox loss with a victory, this time with a 3-2 triumph over Toronto here Sunday.

"For the last two weeks we've been trying not to get swept by the people behind us," McNamara said. "If they'd won today, they still would have had a fighting chance. This was a very satisfying win."

Clemens pitches after Boston's No. 5 starter; in his 31 starts this season, he has taken the mound 16 times following losses — and has produced 14 victories, one defeat and one no-decision.

Clemens allowed seven hits in eight innings and struck out five Blue Jays, raising his league-leading strikeout total to 232 and lowering his league-leading earned-run average to 2.55. He walked none.

"I knew this would have to be a big one, so I just went out and did my best," said the American League's first 24-game winner since LaMarr Hoyt in 1983 and the first Red Sox pitcher since Mel Parnell in 1949.

The Blue Jays needed the sweep the three-game set to pull within seven and a half games of first-place Boston. Said Toronto catcher Ernie Whitt: "Anything can happen. . . . There's still a dim light at the end of the tunnel. We were definitely up for this series, and we played good baseball."

The loser was Jimmy Key, who snapped Clemens's 14-game win streak on July 2. Key allowed only six hits in his 8⅓ innings — but the first three were home runs. "Three pitches," Key muttered as he exited the clubhouse. "Three pitches."

Tigers 3, Yankees 1: In Detroit, rookie Bruce Fields and Pat Sheridan delivered run-scoring singles, and Walt Terrell pitched eight strong inning as the Tigers downed New York. Two of the four hits off Terrell were by Don Mattingly, who extended his hitting streak to 20 games and raised his batting average to .350, tops in the major leagues. Mattingly has 218 hits for the season, tying him with Lou Gehrig for third place on the all-time Yankee list. The team record is 231, set by Earle Combs in 1927, and the record, said Mattingly, is "something that interests me." He has 13 games left in which to shoot for it.

Angels 3, White Sox 0: In Anaheim, California, Reggie Jackson and Doug DeCinces homered on consecutive sixth-inning pitches as California won for the 20th time in its last 25 outings. The Angels' magic number for clinching the title in the Western Division is five.

Rangers 2, Twins 1: In Arlington, Texas, Ruben Sierra's two-run single in the third helped Bobby Witt to his fifth straight victory.

Brewers 5, Orioles 4: In Baltimore, Charlie Moore scored on an 11th-inning error by first baseman Eddie Murray and Milwaukee held on to end a seven-game losing streak.

Royals 8, Mariners 1: In Seattle, Jim Sundberg, Willie Wilson and rookie Kevin Seitzer all hit two-run home runs, and Bo Jackson doubled to pick up his first major-league game-winning RBI.

A's 4, Indians 2: In Oakland, California, Joaquin Andujar won his fourth straight decision in his sixth complete game of the year.

Padres 5, Astros 1: In the National League, in Houston, Jimmy Jones pitched a one-hitter in his major-league debut to lead San Diego past the Western Division-leading Astros. Jones, 22, allowed only a third-inning triple by pitcher Bob Knepper; he faced one batter over the minimum while striking out four.

Phillies 7, Mets 1: In New York, Gary Redus homered and drove in three runs, and Marvin Freeman pitched one-hittter for seven innings in his second major-league start to pace Philadelphia.

Cardinals 7, Expos 2: In Montreal, Andy Van Slyke hit an inside-the-park home run, and Tim Conroy struck out a career-high 11 to lead St. Louis. The winners' Vince Coleman stole his 100th base of the year.

Reds 8, Dodgers 4: In Cincinnati, Eddie Milner's three-run homer capped a five-run eighth that rallied the Reds.

Cubs 3, Pirates 2: In Chicago, Leon Durham homered leading off the seventh with the run that enabled the Cubs to complete a three-game series sweep.

Giants 8, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Robby Thompson went 5-for-5 and Mike Krukow won his fifth straight decision. *(AP, UPI)*

Richard Sheinwald/The Associated Press

Don Mattingly, extending his hitting streak to 20 games; with his 218th hit of the year, Mattingly tied Lou Gehrig for third place on the all-time Yankee list, 13 shy of the team record.

Pavin Takes Golf Playoff

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Corey Pavin sank a 10-foot (3.04-meter) birdie putt on the fourth playoff hole Sunday to defeat Dave Barr and win the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

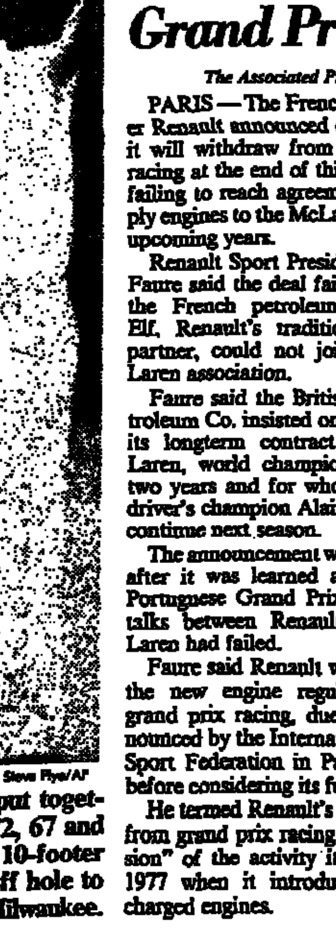
Pavin, a third-year pro, needed only to two-putt on the par-4, 390-yard No. 4 for the victory after Barr missed the green with his approach shot. Barr bogeyed the hole. Pavin's final round of 5-under-par 67 enabled him to tie Barr, who shot a closing 70.

It was the fourth PGA tour victory for the 26-year-old Pavin and his first in a playoff; earlier this year, he won the Hawaiian Open. Pavin and Barr each parred the first three playoff holes.

Barr, a 34-year-old Canadian, had a chance to win in regulation on the 18th, but missed a short birdie putt. His only tour victory came in 1981, when he won the Quad Cities Open in a playoff.

Pavin put together rounds of 66, 72, 67 and 67; in the last two rounds, he hit 33 out of 36 greens. "That helps a lot, hitting so many greens and hitting so close," he said.

Barr, the leader after three rounds, started the day at 14-under par with a one-stroke lead over South African David Frost. Frost shot 70 to finish alone at 15-under.



Steve Frye/AP

Corey Pavin, who put together rounds of 66, 72, 67 and 67, waved home a 10-footer on the fourth playoff hole to beat Dave Barr in Milwaukee.

Renault Quits Grand Prix

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French automaker Renault announced on Monday it will withdraw from grand prix racing at the end of this year after failing to reach agreement to supply engines to the McLaren team in upcoming years.

Renault Sport President Patrick Faure said the deal failed because the French petroleum company Elf, Renault's traditional racing partner, could not join the McLaren association.

Faure said the British Shell Petroleum Co. insisted on sticking to its longterm contract with McLaren, world champion the past two years and for whom reigning driver's champion Alain Prost will continue next season.

The announcement was expected after it was learned at Sunday's Portuguese Grand Prix that final talks between Renault and McLaren had failed.

Faure said Renault would study the new engine regulations for grand prix racing, due to be announced by the International Auto Sport Federation in Paris Oct. 3, before considering its future plans.

He termed Renault's withdrawal from grand prix racing a "suspension" of the activity it started in 1977 when it introduced turbocharged engines.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Mattingly, N.Y.	149	623	108	218	.350
Boggs, Bos.	142	549	103	190	.346
Puckett, Min.	147	625	108	207	.331
Rice, Bos.	146	580	91	188	.324
Bell, Tor.	148	598	98	193	.323
Fernandez, Tor.	150	636	89	199	.313
Yount, Mil.	132	498	75	155	.311
P.Bradley, Sea.	133	497	81	154	.310
Bernazard, Cle.	141	540	86	165	.306
Easler, N.Y.	135	462	62	140	.303
Fletcher, Tex.	137	495	79	150	.303

Runs: R.Henderson, New York, 124; Mattingly, New York, 108; Puckett, Minnesota, 108; Boggs, Boston, 103; Carter, Cleveland, 99; Trammell, Detroit, 99.

RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 114; Rice, Boston, 107; Bell, Toronto, 106; Carter, Cleveland, 105; Mattingly, New York, 103; Presley, Seattle, 103.

Hits: Mattingly, New York, 218; Puckett, Minnesota, 207; Fernandez, Toronto, 199; Bell, Toronto, 193; Boggs, Boston, 190.

Doubles: Mattingly, New York, 48; Boggs, Boston, 44; Buckner, Boston, 39; Bell, Toronto, 38; Rice, Boston, 37.

Triples: Butler, Cleveland, 12; Fernandez, Toronto, 10; Sierra, Texas, 9; McDowell, Texas, 7; Trammell, Detroit, 7; Wilson, Kansas City, 7.

Home Runs: Barfield, Toronto, 33; Deer, Milwaukee, 33; Kingman, Oakland, 32; Canseco, Oakland, 32; Bell, Toronto, 31; Gaetti, Minnesota, 31.

Stolen Bases: R.Henderson, New York, 85; Cangelosi, Chicago, 47; Pettis, California, 43; Gibson, Detroit, 33; Griffin, Oakland, 33.

PITCHING (13 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 24-4, .857, 2.55; King, Detroit, 10-4, .714, 3.60; Rasmussen, New York, 15-6, .714, 4.25; Eichhorn, Toronto, 12-5, .706, 1.66; Henke, Toronto, 9-4, .692, 2.40; M.Witt, California, 18-8, .692, 2.64; Morris, Detroit, 18-8, .692, 3.58.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 232; Langston, Seattle, 211; Morris, Detroit, 204; Higuera, Milwaukee, 193; M.Witt, California, 191.

Saves: Righetti, New York, 40; Aase, Baltimore, 33; Henke, Toronto, 23; Hernandez, Detroit, 23; D.Moore, California, 20.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gwynn, S.D.	148	591	95	197	.333
Raines, Mon.	141	546	86	180	.330
Sax, L.A.	144	582	83	191	.328
Bass, Htn.	146	554	81	175	.316
K.Hernandez, N.Y.	138	513	87	160	.312
Hayes, Phil.	146	560	96	174	.311
Ray, Pit.	142	537	64	160	.298
Knight, N.Y.	127	449	46	132	.294
Webster, Mon.	137	528	82	154	.292
Schmidt, Phil.	148	509	92	147	.289
T.Pena, Pit.	133	478	52	136	.289

Runs: Hayes, Philadelphia, 96; Gwynn, San Diego, 95; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 92; E.Davis, Cincinnati, 90; Coleman, St. Louis, 88; G.Davis, Houston, 88.

RBIs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 116; Parker, Cincinnati, 110; G.Davis, Houston, 96; Carter, New York, 95; Hayes, Philadelphia, 87.

Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 197; Sax, Los Angeles, 191; Raines, Montreal, 180; Bass, Houston, 175; Hayes, Philadelphia, 174.

Doubles: Hayes, Philadelphia, 44; Sax, Los Angeles, 39; Raines, Montreal, 36; Bream, Pittsburgh, 34; Dunston, Chicago, 32.

Triples: Raines, Montreal, 10; Samuel, Philadelphia, 10; Webster, Montreal, 10; Coleman, St. Louis, 8; Dykstra, New York, 7; McGee, St. Louis, 7.

Home Runs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 36; G.Davis, Houston, 29; Murphy, Atlanta, 29; Parker, Cincinnati, 29; E.Davis, Cincinnati, 26.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 100; E.Davis, Cincinnati, 73; Raines, Montreal, 61; Duncan, Los Angeles, 44; Samuel, Philadelphia, 41.

PITCHING (13 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Kerfeld, Houston, 11-2, .846, 2.77; R.Robinson, Cincinnati, 10-3, .769, 3.16; Ojeda, New York, 16-5, .762, 2.70; Darling, New York, 14-5, .737, 2.93; Tekulve, Philadelphia, 11-4, .733, 2.57.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 285; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 223; Fernandez, New York, 181; Gooden, New York, 179; Ryan, Houston, 176.

Saves: Reardon, Montreal, 34; Worrell, St. Louis, 34; D.Smith, Houston, 31; Le.Smith, Chicago, 29; Bedrosian, Philadelphia, 27.

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 000 100 000—1 5 0
Detroit 030 000 00x—3 3 0
Drabek, Shirley (3) and Skinner, Espino (7); Terrell, Hernandez (9) and Lowry. W—Terrell, 13-12. L—Drabek, 6-8. Sv—Hernandez (22). HR—New York, Mattingly (28).

Boston 101 010 000—3 7 0
Toronto 000 110 000—2 8 0
Clemens, Schiraldi (9) and Gedman; Key, Eichhorn (9) and Whitt. W—Clemens, 24-4. L—Key, 13-11. Sv—Schiraldi (9). HRs—Boston, Gedman (16), Evans (25), Sax (1).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 2 0
California 000 002 01x—3 6 0
Dotson, Searage (8), Nelson (8) and Karkovice; Candelaria, Moore (8) and Narron, Boone (8). W—Candelaria, 8-2. L—Dotson, 10-16. HRs—California, Jackson (17), DeCinces (25).

Minnesota 100 000 000—1 5 0
Texas 002 000 00x—2 5 0
Portugal and Reed; Witt, Mohorcic (7), Harris (9) and Petralli. W—Witt, 9-9. L—Portugal, 5-9. Sv—Harris (18).

Milwaukee 000 001 300 01—5 9 1
Baltimore 001 000 030 00—4 10 3
Nieves, Plesac (8) and Moore; Boddicker, Jones (7), Kinnunen (7), Arnold (7), Havens (9), Bordi (11) and Dempsey. W—Plesac, 10-7. L—Havens, 3-3. HRs—Milwaukee, Cooper (12). Baltimore, Murray (15).

Cleveland 001 000 001—2 8 2
Oakland 102 000 01x—4 8 1
Candiotti and Bando; Andujar and Willard. W—Andujar, 11-6. L—Candiotti, 14-12. HR—Oakland, Kingman (33).

Kansas City 000 400 020—6 9 0
Seattle 001 000 000—1 9 0
Leibrandt and Sundberg; Morgan, Huismann (4), Brown (7), Fireovid (9) and Valle. W—Leibrandt, 12-11. L—Morgan, 11-16. HRs—Kansas City, Sundberg (11), Wilson (8), Seitzer (1). Seattle, Moses (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 400 030—7 10 0
New York 010 000 000—1 3 0
Freeman, Tekulve (8) and Russell, Reynolds (8); J.Mitchell, Sisk (6), Myers (8), Niemann (9) and Carter. W—Freeman, 1-0. L—J.Mitchell, 0-1. HR—Philadelphia, Redus (11).

St. Louis 300 011 110—7 10 0
Montreal 000 001 100—2 8 1
Conroy, Soff (8) and LaValliere; Tibbs, Roberge (6), Brown (8) and Tejada, Bilardello (8). W—Conroy, 5-9. L—Tibbs, 7-9. HR—St. Louis, Van Slyke (10).

Los Angeles 021 001 000—4 12 0
Cincinnati 000 012 05x—8 10 0
Hershiser, Howell (8), Vande Berg (8) and Scioscia; Gullickson, Price (5), Terry (7), Franco (9) and Van Gorder. W—Terry, 1-2. L—Hershiser, 13-13. HRs—Cincinnati, Oester (7), Milner (13).

San Francisco 000 013 004—8 14 2
Atlanta 001 000 010—2 6 2
Krukow, Garrelts (9) and Brenly, Ouellette (9); Alexander, Smith (6), Speck (8), Olwine (9), Dedmon (9) and Benedict. W—Krukow, 18-8. L—Alexander, 5-6. HR—San Francisco, Loncellotti (1).

San Diego 030 020 000—5 15 0
Houston 000 000 000—0 1 0
Jones and Santiago; Knepper, Hernandez (5), Calhoun (7) and Mizerock. W—Johnson, 1-0. L—Knepper, 16-12. HR—San Diego, McReynolds (23).

Pittsburgh 000 020 000—2 9 0
Chicago 010 100 10x—3 7 0
Bielecki, H.Pena (7), Walk (7), Smiley (7), Robinson (8) and T.Pena; Sutcliffe, Sanderson (6), Lynch (8), Smith (9) and Moreland. W—Sanderson, 9-11. L—H.Pena, 0-2. Sv—Smith (29). HR—Chicago, Durham (20).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	91	59	.607	—
Toronto	81	68	.544	9½
New York	80	69	.537	10½
Detroit	79	70	.530	11½
Cleveland	75	74	.503	15½
Baltimore	71	78	.477	19½
Milwaukee	69	81	.460	22
West Division				
California	87	61	.588	—
Texas	78	71	.523	9½
Kansas City	69	80	.463	18½
Oakland	69	81	.460	19
Chicago	66	83	.443	21½
Seattle	66	84	.440	22
Minnesota	63	85	.426	24

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-New York	97	52	.651	—
Philadelphia	79	70	.530	18
St. Louis	75	74	.503	22
Montreal	73	75	.493	23½
Chicago	64	85	.430	33
Pittsburgh	60	89	.403	37
West Division				
Houston	86	63	.577	—
Cincinnati	76	73	.510	10
San Francisco	76	73	.510	10
Atlanta	69	79	.466	16½
Los Angeles	69	80	.463	17
San Diego	69	80	.463	17

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the Greater Milwaukee Open, which ended Sunday at the par-72, 7,030-yard Tuckaway Country Club course (x-won playoff):

x-Corey Pavin, $72,000	66-72-67-67—272
Dave Barr, $43,200	69-66-69-70—272
David Frost, $27,200	69-66-68-70—273
Buddy Gardner, $14,533	69-68-67-70—274
Roger Maltbie, $14,533	72-68-67-67—274
Tom Purtzer, $14,533	66-71-68-69—274
Ronnie Black, $12,900	68-69-68-70—275
Joey Sindelar $12,900	70-67-67-71—275
Mark Calcavecchia, $10,800	72-70-63-70—276
Rick Fehr, $10,800	68-70-68-70—276
Morris Hatalsky, $10,800	68-67-70-71—276
John Adams, $8,400	67-73-67-70—277
Andy Bean, $8,400	70-66-71-70—277
Bob Tway, $8,400	69-70-67-71—277
Bobby Clampett, $7,200	68-69-70-71—278
Bobby Cole, $6,200	70-70-71-68—279
Tom Pernice Jr., $6,200	68-71-69-71—279
Chris Perry, $6,200	68-68-72-71—279
Greg Twiggs, $6,200	70-68-69-72—279
Philip Blackmar, $4,171	68-72-69-71—280

Tennis

MEN'S TOURNAMENT
(At Los Angeles)
Final

John McEnroe, U.S., def. Stefan Edberg, Sweden, 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
(At Largo, Florida)
Final

Lori McNeil, U.S., def. Zina Garrison, U.S., 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	2	1	0	.667	84	47
N.Y. Jets	2	1	0	.667	86	89
Buffalo	1	2	0	.333	74	74
Miami	1	2	0	.333	103	111
Indianapolis	0	3	0	.000	20	87
Central						
Cincinnati	2	1	0	.667	80	70
Cleveland	1	2	0	.333	67	91
Houston	1	2	0	.333	64	53
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	.000	17	82
West						
Denver	3	0	0	1.000	92	53
Seattle	3	0	0	1.000	91	48
Kansas City	2	1	0	.667	68	50
San Diego	1	2	0	.333	84	78
L.A. Raiders	0	3	0	.000	51	62

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	3	0	0	1.000	81	47
Dallas	2	1	0	.667	97	72
N.Y. Giants	2	1	0	.667	62	47
Philadelphia	0	3	0	.000	31	87
St. Louis	0	3	0	.000	33	66
Central						
Chicago	2	0	0	1.000	54	41
Minnesota	2	1	0	.667	64	30
Detroit	1	2	0	.333	40	65
Tampa Bay	1	2	0	.333	41	74
Green Bay	0	2	0	.000	13	55
West						
Atlanta	3	0	0	1.000	101	58
L.A. Rams	3	0	0	1.000	56	30
San Francisco	2	1	0	.667	70	40
New Orleans	1	2	0	.333	51	67

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 37, Dallas 35
Denver 33, Philadelphia 7
L.A. Rams 24, Indianapolis 7
N.Y. Jets 51, Miami 45, OT
Minnesota 31, Pittsburgh 7
Buffalo 17, St. Louis 10
Seattle 38, New England 31
Tampa Bay 24, Detroit 20
Kansas City 27, Houston 13
San Francisco 26, New Orleans 17
N.Y. Giants 14, L.A. Raiders 9
Washington 30, San Diego 27

Monday's Game

Chicago at Green Bay

CFL Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	7	4	0	260	252	14
Hamilton	5	6	1	279	257	11
Ottawa	3	9	0	242	353	6
Montreal	2	10	0	203	304	4
Western Division						
Brit Clmb	9	3	0	305	267	18
Edmonton	8	3	0	341	218	16
Winnipeg	7	5	0	367	253	14
Calgary	6	6	0	269	267	12
Saskatchwn	5	6	1	266	331	11

Sunday's Result

Hamilton 20, Calgary 15

NFL FOOTBALL
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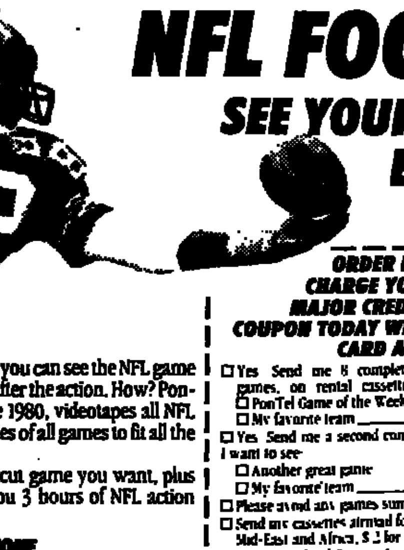

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ART BUCHWALD

The Deregulation Blues

WASHINGTON — I didn't know why the airlines were in so much trouble until I talked to a seat-mate while waiting to take off from La Guardia airport in New York.

He told me he had formerly been president of East Chop Airlines before it went bankrupt.

"We were a very successful carrier," he said, "and made a very good living, not only serving the large cities, but the smaller ones as well. We had an impeccable safety record and gave our passengers their money back if we were more than two minutes late."

Buchwald

"One couldn't ask for anything more." I said as we moved up to the 39th position on the runway. "Then what happened?"

□

"The government decided to deregulate the carriers. After that it was every airline for itself. At first, deregulation seemed like a good idea, because it is no secret that the public benefits from competition. As soon as we were deregulated, I cut out all flights to the smaller cities so I could use the planes to service the lucrative routes to California and Hawaii."

"That was a smart business decision," I added.

"It seemed that way until all the other airlines did the same thing. TLC Airways, United Cream and the Flying Panthers, not only chose identical routes but they also decided to leave at the same time. Even so there might have been enough business for us except that an upstart company called Pizza Airlines announced that it would fly anyone from New York to Honolulu for $9.95."

We were now 31st in line on the runway.

□

The ex-airline president continued. "As might be expected, Pizza filled up every plane even though it was losing $100 a passenger."

"What did you do to meet the competition?"

"We cut back on maintenance. When we were regulated, we kept our planes in the hangars for seven days for an overhaul. After deregulation, we only let the mechanics work on them for 15 minutes."

"That's enough," I said.

"We might have gotten into the black with the new maintenance schedules, except one of our laid-off whistle-blowers told the Department of Transportation we were cheating. So we were fined $10 million."

"That seems unfair," I said. "Since all you were trying to do was compete in a free market."

"To make matters more difficult, Reagan fired the air controllers causing two- and three-hour delays on the runways which burned up all our fuel before we could get into the air."

"What was your answer to all that?"

"We chose to undercut Pizza Airlines and sell tickets to Hawaii for $4.50, which would also include a free week at a deluxe hotel and a rental car for eight days."

"A very fair price."

"So fair," he said, "that I had to put East Chop Airlines into bankruptcy."

"Why didn't you sell it to Pizza Airlines?"

"Because they went bankrupt too. So did TLC, United Cream and Flying Panthers. Thanks to deregulation, everyone has gone bust except for the line we're flying on right now."

□

"We're number one for takeoff," I said, excitedly.

But then the pilot's voice came over the loudspeaker. He said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I'm getting off the plane because I haven't been paid in a month. You can take this flight and shove it."

My seat-mate said. "I told you deregulation isn't what it's cracked up to be."

Book of Kells to Be Published

Reuters

DUBLIN — Trinity College announced that it had agreed to allow Urs Duggelin, a Swiss publisher, to issue a color facsimile editon of The Book of Kells, a fragile 9th-century, 680-page tome. A limited edition of about 1,500 copies will be sold in Europe, the United States and Canada, and Duggelin said, "We are hoping to keep the price below $10,000 a copy."

Marilyn K. Yee/The New York Times

Publisher Lipson: "I've been Philadelphia's hair shirt for many years, and it's continued its downward spiral."

Magazine Tales of Three Cities

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — D. Herbert Lipson's first magazine, which he acquired from his father 25 years ago, was called Philadelphia. It wasn't much of a magazine at first, but it gradually reflected countless images of Benjamin Franklin and cheese steak, urban blight and gentrification, Philadelphia jokes and media gossip and advice on where to get the best — whatever.

His second magazine, acquired in 1971, was Boston, which reflected on colleges and Red Sox games, medical research and urban decay, local media gossip and where to eat the best chowder.

His third magazine, which has been on the stands for two years, couldn't be called New York because there already was a New York magazine, so it narrowed its focus to Manhattan. It is called Manhattan, inc.

It is not filled with tales of political incompetence and advice on where to get the best roasted pretzels, (other journals were already covering such subjects), but it is filled with ads for diamonds and furs and it offers a lot of personal and occasionally offbeat articles dealing with the interrelationships among celebrity, money and power, plus a lot of large, glossy photographs of the famous, infamous, avaricious, philanthropic, brilliant, handsome, and, now and then, very crude business people.

Lipson, the 57-year-old Philadelphian who owns all three magazines, has lived on Beacon Street in Boston, Park Avenue in New York and Rittenhouse Square in Philadelphia. Lately he offered to buy Chicago magazine, and he has expressed a certain distant yearning for Los Angeles magazine, which is not for sale.

Lipson, who grew up in Easton, Pennsylvania, thinks of his three magazine cities as three places, each a little province of its own. "Maybe I'm provincial," he said, but he has turned his relatively small inheritance into a publishing empire whose sales now total $30 million a year.

"I've been Philadelphia's hair shirt for many years, and it's continued its downward spiral," Lipson said.

In addition to the magazine's advice on restaurants, neighborhoods, power lawn-mowing and so on, it has published scores of critical articles, and won prizes. Lipson, moreover, writes a column each month that can be extremely critical of Philadelphia and some of its leaders.

In this month's issue he says: "My business interests take me to New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities quite frequently. But I always come back to Philadelphia and find the contrast quite depressing."

His main point, he adds, is that Philadelphia's suburbs are booming while the central city languishes. The problem is "leadership." This month's column doesn't mention the leadership by name but he has said in previous articles that the problem starts with Mayor W. Wilson Goode. What's wrong with Goode, the publisher was asked?

"He's a dummy," Lipson replied.

Goode's office declined to comment. But Jerome W. Mondesire, an administrative assistant to Representative William H. Gray III, the Philadelphia Democrat, said: "We basically view Lipson as a racist. He's not respected by the black community because the magazine ignores them." Mondesire, like Goode, is black.

Lipson described himself as "a Republican conservative," yet he has said even less pleasant things about Senator Arlen Specter, also a Republican. "We'll attack anybody," the publisher said.

His most profitable magazine is Boston, whose September issue is 286 pages and bulging with ads. Boston, too, dishes out political commentary, but not from Lipson, whose main residence is in Philadelphia. He says he doesn't know the city well enough. Boston has a circulation of 128,000 (Philadelphia's is 140,000) but, though profitable, Boston doesn't yet satisfy its publisher.

"I think, journalistically, it's never fulfilled its potential," he said.

His newest magazine, Manhattan, inc., has a circulation of only 66,000, but they're mainly "very rich men," according to Jane Amsterdam, the magazine's 35-year-old editor. Manhattan, inc.'s gossipy style has made it grow very fast, and it was launched essentially on Lipson's instinct, said Amsterdam.

The September issue begins with a cover photograph of the beautiful, rich Ann Getty holding hands with the portly and flamboyant English publisher George Weidenfeld; the two have bought Grove Press, the reader learns inside, and are having problems with the company's former owner. Other articles deal with: Sebou, a hairdresser, with Richard Leibner, an agent for Dan Rather, Diane Sawyer and other broadcast journalists, and with W. Averell Harriman, Robert Lovett and John J. McCloy, three princely patriots from an age "When Wall Street Ran the World."

"They're not hatchet jobs, but they're not puff pieces," Amsterdam said. "We're here to just chronicle the times."

Lipson picked up the three September issues of his magazines and felt their heft. "It feels good," he said. "I need L.A. like I need three heads."

PEOPLE

Lots of Emmys for NBC

NBC swept all 11 comedy categories and its top-rated drama "St. Elsewhere" won six awards in the 38th annual Emmy Awards show in Pasadena, California. CBS's "Cagney & Lacey," which won three awards, was named outstanding drama of the season. In comedy, "The Golden Girls" picked up three Emmys, including best comedy and lead actress for **Betty White**. "Family Ties" star **Michael J. Fox** won for best actor, "Cheers" picked up two awards, "The Cosby Show" won three even though **Bill Cosby** declined to compete as an actor. **William Daniels**, who plays Dr. Mark Craig on "St. Elsewhere," was named best actor in a drama, and the series about life at a teaching hospital in Boston also won for best writing and supporting actress. ABC's private-eye spoof "Moonlighting," nominated for more awards than any other show, was a bust Sunday night, picking up only one award for editing from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. **Sharon Gless** of "Cagney & Lacey" won for best actress, and her show also won for best director and best supporting actor. **Steven Spielberg**, who has never won an Oscar as a movie director, also did not win an Emmy for his NBC series "Amazing Stories." The series did pick up four Emmys, however, including **John Lithgow's** best guest performer award in a drama series.

□

Former President **Sandro Pertini** of Italy and the assassinated Swedish Premier **Olof Palme** are among the five recipients of the 1986 Four Freedoms Awards. Other recipients of the awards, given by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation, were the Spanish newspaper El Pais, **Cardinal Bernardus Johannes Alfrink** of the Netherlands and **Bradford Morse**, an American who heads the United Nations Development Program. The awards commemorate the four freedoms celebrated by President Roosevelt in a 1941 speech to Congress: the freedoms of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want.

□

Pat Nixon would have told her husband to destroy the Watergate tapes had she known of their existence before they triggered the collapse of his presidency, her daughter writes in a new book. In "Pat Nixon, the Untold Story," **Julie Nixon Eisenhower** tells of her mother's life from humble beginnings to her rise as first lady and her ordeal during the Watergate crisis. The book makes it clear that former President **Richard Nixon** did not consult his wife on crucial matters affecting his political fate. "My mother's greatest regret in the aftermath of Watergate was that my father did not consult her about the tapes before their existence became common knowledge," Eisenhower wrote. "She would have urged that they be destroyed forthwith."

□

The pop music star **Michael Jackson** wants to slow the aging process by sleeping inside an oxygen chamber, but his doctor says the singer has been told to abandon the idea. Jackson, 28, was photographed inside the hyperbaric chamber while visiting the Michael Jackson Burn Center at the Brotman Medical Center in Culver City, California. The photo appeared in the National Enquirer, along with stories of the singer's belief that the chamber, primarily used to treat burn victims, can maintain his youthful appearance and extend his life. But his physician **Dr. Steven Hoefflin** said, "Michael has many bizarre ideas and sometimes these ideas are ahead of his time."

□

A marathon wait by **Sohn Kee-chung** ended in Seoul Monday when he officially took home a 2,000-year-old Greek warrior's helmet. The priceless antique was promised to Sohn, 74, half a century ago as a prize for winning the Berlin Olympic marathon. But the International Olympic Committee ruled that the prize infringed strict rules governing awards to amateurs, and it ended up in a West German museum. The West German Olympic Committee, after 10 years of negotiation with its South Korean counterpart on ownership of the historic relic, officially handed it over to him at a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Olympics. He was a little-known athlete in 1936 when, running for Japan, which then governed the Korean peninsula, he won the event.

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PERSONALS

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